



The Times

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XVIIITH YEAR.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1899.

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AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES 5 CENTS

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

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LOUIS JAMES, KATHRYN KIDDER, FREDERICK WARDE.
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SATURDAY NIGHT, MACBETH....
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NANCE O'NEIL.

MATINEE TODAY

TONIGHT
"INGOMAR."

"THE DANITES."

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—January 26, 27. Matinees 28. JEROME HELMONT, the famous boy violinist. Subscription list at FITZGERALD'S.

A MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

FIESTA PARK—GRAND AVENUE AND HOPE STREET. Between Twelfth and Pico Sts.

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Ever held in Los Angeles. Elegant Equipages, Beautiful Horses, Cute Little Shetlands, Artistic Vehicles, will be features of these events. Coaching Parades, Polo Games, Horses decked with Roses, Floral Day, with its beauty, wealth and spectacular effects. Popular prices of admission.

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LA MIRADA
PASADENA
SAN BERNARDINO
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Leave Pasadena.....9:25 a.m.
Arrive Redlands.....11:15 a.m.
Leave Redlands.....1:15 p.m.
Arrive Riverside.....2:35 p.m.
Leave Riverside.....4:15 p.m.
Arrive Los Angeles.....6:25 p.m.
Arrive Pasadena.....6:50 p.m.

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THE OBSERVATION CAR
on this train affords pleasant opportunity for seeing the sights.
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E \$2.50 From Los Angeles, entire round trip Saturday p.m. and Sunday, Jan. 21 and 22. Parties going Saturday p.m. remain over night at Echo Mountain House. Parties going Sunday can take any of the morning connections, make entire trip and return same day or remain over as desired. Tickets and full information 214 S. Spring St. Tel. Main 960.

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Select parties, under personal escort of experienced traveler, all arrangements strict first class, will leave San Francisco during February and March. For programmes, etc., address THOS COOK & SON, 621 Market St., San Francisco, or H. B. RICE, Agent, 230 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

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(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE)

DOING LITTLE.

limits the investigation to the Wright charges and if the House desires to so limit it he hoped it would do so. The committee was being criticized on one hand and the other and he was getting tired of it.

Burnett thought they needed to know what the original resolutions called for and read them for the members' benefit. Le Barron thought the committee should go on the same line. Chairman Cosper said committee was the creature and servant of the Assembly and when the House felt that the committee had done its full duty it would release it. The plan laid down by Belshaw, he said, was fine in theory, but fails in practice. Unless the committee investigated all the rumors, it would be said that somebody would be hiding behind some bush somewhere, and the committee was interested in whitewashing him. He thought the members of the committee should be excused from voting on Conrey's resolution.

Caminetti thought the House ought not to interfere until the committee should report.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Conrey, at this juncture, with the consent of Dunlap, who seconded it, withdrew his resolution, and Melick moved that the committee be increased by one Assemblyman voting for Burns and one voting for Grant. Dibble offered as a substitute that Johnson (Burns man,) and Works (Grant supporter,) be placed on the committee.

Melick offered to withdraw his motion, if they would consent to serve. Belshaw and Arnerich seconded Dibble's motion. Johnson declared that when he introduced the resolution he stated he didn't wish to serve on it. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which was a busy committee, and he was not a young man. Furthermore, he had suffered from more newspaper attacks than any other man in the House, and if he were to go on the committee every vote and action of his would be misconstrued by those who think they own the State and call themselves newspaper men.

This remark provoked applause. He threw a nosegay to Cobb of San Francisco, whom he wanted substituted in his place, but Clough and Dibble objected, the latter saying Johnson was the best man in the House. Cobb agreed to this, and urged that he (himself) be not placed on the committee.

HARD ON HIS BRETHREN.

Caminetti, who was loaded for bear, declared it was unjust to the two men named to place them on the committee at this time, to pass on testimony they had not heard, from witnesses they had not seen. People would ask why these additions were made. Melick declared he didn't propose to stand between two large forces, the Grant and Burns forces, and have his brains batted out. This suggestion caused a titter in the House. Works agreed with Caminetti that it would not be just to the House and to the people to have the names added at this time. The only way would be to have the committee make a report now and then add two members and let them begin with a clear slate.

Johnson's substitute was lost, and Caminetti again took the floor. He wanted to know who were the committee, Assemblymen or partisans.

Melick declared Caminetti's talk was Democratic buncome. This made the ex-Congressman mad, and he retorted that he did not like Melick, stand one way and vote another. The latter showed his usual weakness. Valentine raised a point of order, and said he thought the resolution should pass. Johnson said Melick was only one member, and if six members did not want to be on the committee increased, the House ought not to increase it.

LaBree, ex-member of the committee, here arose and said he thought the committee ought to be increased. Melick made reply to Caminetti, that in saying the things that was done, he believed in not conducting investigations, but to pass laws, and this investigation has been drifting from its original shape out on a sea of wild rumors, no one knew whither, involving men of pure motives.

EVERYBODY FEELS UNSAFE.

Every man feels unsafe because these rumors might next assail him. No man on the committee dared refuse to receive and investigate rumors because he feared he would be charged with trying to limit the investigation lest it involve him. "We desire that at the end of the session," said Mr. Conrey, "those who are entitled to a good character can take it home with them." He thought the committee could formulate any new charges and ask the Assembly if it should go on.

Grove L. Johnson hoped Conrey's resolution would not be adopted. He had faith in the committee and until it came and asked the House for a limit to its power it should go on. The committee ought not only to work now but during recess and nothing should be done, too expensive and no time too liberal for an investigation.

"The fountainhead of all policy in this State is the Legislature of California," he piped in his venerable treble and he would rather give the committee more power to investigate matters affecting it than to limit its powers.

Conrey stated that he had presented the report of the committee, announcing the refusal of Milton J. Green to answer the questions put to him, and Johnson introduced a resolution that Green be summoned before the bar at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, to show why he should not be punished for contempt. The resolution was adopted.

Melick, during recess, said to the Times representative that the Senators are all against this investigation going on, and were coming and pulling on him.

He said he was opposed to dragging methods and would tell the committee, as he had told the House, that he would resign, but if Bulla wanted him to remain on the committee he probably would do so.

GREEN COULD NOT APPEAR.

At 2:30 p.m., when the House re-assembled, Speaker pro tem. Anderson announced that Milton J. Green had sent by the sergeant-at-arms physician's certificate, which was read to the House. It was signed by F. W. Hatch, M.D., and certified that Green had a fever, complicated by gastric disturbances, and he could not attend the call of the House without jeopardizing the chances of his recovery. Johnson

ON EXPANSION.

Perkins and White Air Their Views.

Former Will Obey Legislature, Latter Will Not.

Pleasant Little Passage-at-Arms in Senate Chamber.

islature. We are even instructed to vote against the amendments. I do not know whether these legislators have read the treaty; certainly they have not read the amendments."

Senator White regretted the situation deeply, but declared that he must vote according to the obligation of his conscience.

Senator Perkins replied by saying that his relations with Senator White were congenial and delightful. "Notwithstanding," said Mr. Perkins, "I believe this to be a government of the people. So believing, I believe in the election of Senators by the people. I was induced by the people of California; therefore, my first duty is to the people of California.

"They had the opportunity to give expression upon this treaty in our State at the election. It is the Republican platform issue. For myself, I believe the acquisition of the Philippines untrue, but nine-tenths of the people of my State believe otherwise. The Legislature came fresh from the people, and I asked that body for an expression. I knew that the act was against the policy of this Senate. I promised to obey the will of my people, and I propose to carry out my promise or else return to my people the power they vested in me."

Senator Perkins said he should vote for the treaty, but that after it was ratified, he should join hands with Senators White and Hoar and give the Philippines back to the Malays or anybody that wanted them.

Then Senator White told how highly Senator Perkins was regarded. Senator Perkins said the same about Senator White and the incident closed.

WEYLER'S CONDITIONS.

Tells How He Will Accept the War Office Portfolio.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Jan. 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "Gen. Weyler has made an important declaration. He says he is willing to accept the war office portfolio in a Liberal Cabinet on two conditions. First, that the Liberal party be reconstructed with his assistance, and that of his military and political allies and friends. Señores Romero y Roldán, and Diaz, are the leaders of the party. Second, that the Liberal policy be aimed chiefly at prompt reorganization of the army and navy, giving satisfaction to the legitimate aspirations of both, besides being inspired by such democratic principles as would win the support of moderate Republicans.

REBELLION SPREADING.

City of Ku Yung Attacked—Several Hundred Troops Slaughter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Jan. 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai:

"The rebellion in the province of An Hui is spreading rapidly, and it is feared that all the central provinces of China will become involved. January 10, 8000 An Hui rebels under the notorious desperado Nul, reinforced by rebels from the province of Ho Nan, are threatening the chief executive of this country—as completely and legally in his control as any territory ever was.

Our duty is to protect the Filipinos from anarchy and despotism that threatens them. Our duty is to breathe into them the life and spirit which will enable them to enjoy and appreciate the government and privileges that are to be given to them. He sincerely regretted, he said, to see a disposition in the Senate to applaud all efforts to make trouble in the Philippines, both for the inhabitants of the islands and for the United States government which had lawful control of the territory.

WHITE AND PERKINS.

Mr. White of California arose to a question of personal privilege, relating to the action of the Legislature of California in instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the ratification of the peace treaty. He read the legislative resolutions, and also the letter of his Republican colleague, Mr. Perkins, asking for instruction, calling attention to the fact that the Legislature was Republican, as was Mr. Perkins. The question was, whether as a Senator he was to vote his own convictions, or to comply with this request and vote in accordance with the opinion of others.

Mr. White went on to say that he had not joined with Mr. Perkins in his request for instructions from the Legislature, and therefore did not consider himself bound by the instructions given to himself, as well as his colleague. His colleague, in his letter had given strong and cogent reasons for refusing to ratify the treaty, and he was sorry that Mr. Perkins was not at liberty to join with him in voting the sentiment so well expressed by him.

He did not mean to minimize the importance of public sentiment, and confessed that he always took it into consideration in deciding upon a course of

State, as their wishes are expressed through a Legislature recently elected, think otherwise. While I shall vote for the pending treaty, it will be under protest. I shall do so because I regard such action to be my duty. I shall vote for the treaty, however, Mr. President, fully believing it does not represent a policy, but after we have taken in those islands, I will join with my colleague and my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) to give them the best possible care and government.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal Bill was then resumed. Mr. Carter of Montana addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure on an amendment offered by Mr. Caffery. He quoted from the Ludlow Commission and from Admiral Farragut to support the position of the Maritime Canal Company was nothing more than a hole in the ground that had been filled up and a lot of junk amounting in value to not more than \$100,000 put in. "And for this," he said, sarcastically, "it is seriously proposed that the government shall spend \$600,000."

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina declared that the whole canal scheme was purely speculative and had for its main idea the pulling out of the treasury. "I am a man who characterizes as 'the big apple on the tree' which the Maritime Canal Company, in grasping it, after having missed getting the \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 which previous bills had proposed to give them," he declared, "that this scheme is a steal and nothing but a steal."

"The more you stir this thing," he shouted, "the more you investigate, the dirtier it becomes and the louder it stinks." [Laughter.]

"When the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) spoke, I voted with him right as a Senator, on this floor," said Mr. Tillman. "I made up my mind that this bill should not pass today and that we might as well adjourn."

While Mr. Caffery was discussing his amendment reducing the amount available to be paid to the company, \$2,000,000, Mr. Berry offered the following amendment to section 3:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment to any company, or to any person or persons, a greater sum than the value of such property as is retained by the commission herein named, nor shall any warrants be delivered until such commission has reported such value."

Mr. Morgan accepted the amendment and it was agreed to.

Mr. Caffery's amendment was then defeated, 32 to 24.

Mr. Chisholm of Texas offered an amendment reducing the number of directors of the canal from eleven to seven, five of whom are to be from the United States. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Spooner offered an amendment that if the President be unable to secure from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as would enable the United States to build and operate a canal connecting the canal, he is authorized to negotiate for a control of or the right to construct, maintain and perpetually control some other canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and the President is requested to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any and all the treaty obligations in any way interfering with the construction ownership and perpetual control of such canal.

An desire was expressed that the amendment be referred, on motion of Mr. White, at 5:25 p.m., the Senate adjourned.

GROSVENOR-LEWIS DEBATE.

The proceedings in the House were adjourned today in a wordy debate between Mr. Grosvener of Ohio and Mr. Lewis, the picturesque member from Washington. During the discussion on a private bill to refer to the Senate of Chile the claim of Cramp & Sons, the Philadelphia contractors for damages from the government for wrecks New York, Massachusetts, Indiana and Columbia due to the failure of the government to deliver armor plates and materials for these ships on time, Mr. Lewis, in his speech, said the Cramp bill was edged out by the way after the flow of oratory ceased.

MR. DINGLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

In the day, the Postoffice Appropriation Bill was finally passed and just before the recess in the afternoon Speaker Reed put an end to the speculation regarding the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee by appointing Mr. Payne (Rep.) of New York to the majority chair, while the death of Mr. Dingley in this case went with the floor leadership of the majority. At the same time he filled the vacancies in the minority representation on Ways and Means Committee and Rules, caused by the retirement of Mr. Miller by appointment of Reorganization of Tennessee to both places. Mr. Grunacher of Indiana was appointed on census. An arrangement was made for the consideration of the Army Rear-organization Bill beginning next Tuesday. Fifteen hours are to be allowed for general debate, exclusive of eight sessions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. A night session was held tonight for pension legislation, and the House then adjourned over until Monday.

CRAMP RELIEF BILL.

The first bill considered was for the relief of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. It referred to the Court of Claims, the claims of this company for damages and the losses alleged to be due for delay caused by the government in the supply of armor and other material. The history of the claim was thoroughly exhausted during the debate which Mr. Lewis (Dem.) of Washington enlivened by making the bill the test for an attack on the general methods of government contractors. During the war with Spain, when the country was confronted with an enemy force, the government did, it was charged, threaten it from within. These contractors, who should have upheld the government in its hour of peril, he declared, declined to bid against each other. "In some cases they had furnished," he said, "rotten and decayed food which had been prepared for the Chinese-Japanese army. It was putrid and corrupt, but was served on soldiers at the front, and they perished from it and from the plague. These men had early the ignominy, the reproach and contempt of Congress." If he were Attorney-General, he should arraign before the grand juries of his country those who had furnished poisoned food to the army, those who had sold armor plate to the enemy, and those who had sold coal for the use of the enemy's fleets, and he would convict them of treason, and have them shot as Napoleon did, or have them imprisoned as Grant did."

Mr. Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas remarked upon the peculiarity which always secured a hearing for large claims in the House bill, and which always kept the modest but often meritorious claims in the back ground. This was especially true, he said, of these bills to reimburse big contractors. The re-

port on the pending bill, he said, argued that Cramp & Sons should be reimbursed because of the great efficiency of their work and the value of their service during the late war. "Was it claimed that these ships took part in the sinking of Cervera's ships?" he asked. "What part had the New York played at the battle of Santiago? She was not in it. She never even sighted it." Laughter. "There were the Columbia and Massachusetts, neither of which was there. The only ship which had cut any figure in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, besides the Brooklyn and the Texas, was the Oregon. The builders of that magnificent ship are not here asking for compensation," said Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Bingham (Rep.) of Pennsylvania called the attention of the gentleman from Kansas to the effect that the Union Iron Works had a claim pending.

In conclusion, Mr. Simpson said he had no complaint to make against the members from Pennsylvania who were pressing this bill. He fully understood their position. Men were not elected to Congress in Pennsylvania. They were selected by corporations, many of which compelled to carry the wishes of these corporations. "They must do that to hold their jobs," said he, amid laughter.

Mr. Grosvener (Rep.) of Ohio, replying to Mr. Simpson, recalled the fact that this gentleman, who had been associated with the corporation, was yesterday at the door advocating "A cold-blooded, clean-cut contribution" to one of these soulless, conscienceless corporations which, as the Populist so delighted to say, had broken the laws against trusts. He referred to the proposal of \$50,000 for fast mail facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan., in the Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Simpson interrupted to say that the railroad which was to receive the appropriation did not ask for it. The appropriation was for the benefit of the people of Western Kansas, not the railroad.

Mr. Grosvener expressed his great amazement that the gentleman had sought to give to a corporation what it did not want. [Laughter.] Dr. Morgan (Rep.) of Indiana referred humorously to the occasion of Mr. Lewis's activity. This was a peculiar month, he said, and the reason for the gentleman's activity could perhaps be found in the news of the morning papers. (Referring to the Senate bill in progress.) "Washington State?"

"I think the State of Washington might do worse." [Laughter] but it is difficult to see the connection between the right of a company to assert a legal claim, and the demerit of embalmed beef. It would be like a commandant of a prison in a charcoal house if the gentleman were transported to the Senate. [Laughter.]

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.—CLOSING SESSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—Mr. Caffery of Louisiana offered the following concurrent resolution:

"That the President be and is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate copies of any communications received by the State Department from any representative or agents of the so-called Philippine republic, showing his desire to furnish any information in his possession or any documents filed before the State Department relative to the bonds of the territories in the Philippine Islands, together with the number of inhabitants thereof, held respectively under control of the American forces and the authority of the so-called Philippine republic, showing particularly what islands or part of islands, if any, can in any event be delivered by Spain to the United States."

The resolution went over under objection.

Mr. Allison of Iowa endeavored to secure unanimous consent for the taking of a vote on the Nicaragua Canal Bill at 3 o'clock today, but Mr. Caffery objected.

PEACE TREATY DISCUSSION.

Mr. Grosvener proceeded to speak of the effect of the rejection of the peace treaty. "It would, he said, plunge the country again into a foreign war. 'We have now had quite graves enough,' he said, "to suit the ancient methods, nor widows enough to satisfy the feelings of those who desire to precipitate us again into a hostless war."

A House joint resolution was passed reappointing James B. Angell as one of the agents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota was then recognized to make a speech on the West anti-expansion resolution. His address was a constitutional argument in support of the bill, and the right and power of the president to annex territory. He maintained it was no longer an unsettled question that this country had the power not only to acquire foreign territory by discovery, conquest or treaty, but also under control of the American forces and the authority of the so-called Philippine republic, showing particularly what islands or part of islands, if any, can in any event be delivered by Spain to the United States."

The resolution went over under objection.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Maj. W. H. Daly, chief surgeon with Gen. Miles, and whose field service stretched from Tampa to Porto Rico, and whose report condemning the beef furnished the expeditionary forces created a sensation some weeks ago, made his long-awaited appearance as a witness before the War Investigating Commission today.

The general said that if the treatise he was to be at war with Spain?" asked Mr. Carmack (Dem.) of Tennessee. "I do," replied Mr. Grosvener. "A true now exists. The failure of the treaty would leave us exactly where we were the day before the protocol was signed."

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THE PAUL JONES'S FATE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The River and Harbor Bill was completed tonight. It carried appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year aggregating \$12,505,138, and in addition to this, continuing contracts are authorized aggregating \$16,791,538. Other conditional appropriations, contingent upon securing certain results, amount to \$770,000, but the payments on these would probably be postponed beyond the ensuing year.

The measure includes, following the report of the committee, following appropriations above \$50,000: San Diego Harbor, \$50,000; San Luis Obispo, \$50,000; San Francisco Harbor, removing arch and shag rocks, \$100,000, and continuing contract, \$538,820; Sacramento River below city, \$30,000, and continuing contract, \$184,600.

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DOING LITTLE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

made a motion, which was agreed to; that the matter be continued to Monday, January 23, at 2:30 p.m. A large crowd had gathered to hear the words that should send Green to jail, but they thinned out after this motion.

MELICK'S STATEMENT.

Melick announced that he had consulted with Senators Nutt, Smith and others that they had requested him to remain with the committee and he had decided to do so. He therefore asked leave to file a statement, which was granted. The statement is as follows: "I desire to present this written statement to the Assembly in reference to my position as a member of the Special Investigating Committee, appointed under resolution of January 16, 1899. At the time the committee was appointed I ascertained then that there was no member appointed who was voting for Hon. D. M. Burns or Hon. U. S. Grant for United States Senator; also that there were two men on the committee who were voting for Hon. R. N. Bulla.

"Believing that the committee should have represented all the interests involved in the Senatorial contest, I requested that I be released and relieved from acting on the committee, which request, however, this Assembly saw fit to refuse. Recent developments have confirmed my belief that on the committee should be at least one member voting for each of the leading candidates for United States Senator. I accordingly this morning requested that the committee be enlarged and such additional members be added to the committee.

"When the Assembly refused my request, I felt that I could no longer, in justice to myself and the candidacy of Hon. R. N. Bulla, act on the committee. Since the adjournment of the morning session, however, I have consulted Senators Nutt, Jones, Smith and Cutter, and Assemblymen Works, Johnson, Devoto and Kelsey, and these and other members all insist that it is my duty to remain on the committee.

"In accordance with the request and their expressions of the belief that it was my duty to remain on the committee, I have decided to continue to act with the committee in its further work, but I desire to again enter and record my protest against the committee acting any further in the investigation unless there is added to it a representative of Hon. D. M. Burns and a representative of Hon. U. S. Grant, in order that whatever report the committee should hereafter file and present, such report will be received with approval by all the members of the Assembly.

PLACE TO MEET.

The Investigation Committee has been having trouble about securing the use of a room in which to hold its meetings and today it was unable to procure one, and finally decided to meet at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

DIDN'T GET TOGETHER.

The Committee of Investigation failed to get a room, so did not have hearings tonight. Some of the committee men understood to be dissatisfied with the effect of the resolution which they accepted, fixing a quorum at three of whom must be the chairman himself, or some one whom he might select to act as chairman. In case of failure of the latter to be present or select his substitute, there could be no meeting. There probably will be an effort made to amend the rule.

THEIR CLAIM UNFOUNDED.

Only two ballots for Senator were taken at noon today, and contrary to the claims of the Bulla men that they would get four more votes today, they failed to make any gains.

CLAIMS NOT TO KNOW.

Assemblyman Melick had a talk over the long-distance telephone today with Charles C. Lamberson, and the latter said he knew nothing of the payment of \$6000 or any money toward the campaign of Assemblyman Cosper, and that he never had said that he knew any of the matter.

Tom Goss is here for a few days.

Lewis Thorne returns home tomorrow.

C. E. WASHBURN.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

Two Ballots Resolved as Before.

Conrey's Resolution.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.) SACRAMENTO, Jan. 20.—The Senatorial deadlock continues. Two ballots were taken today which resulted the same as the first and last ballots taken yesterday. There was little opposition to the motion to adjourn, made after the second ballot.

Although the committee appointed to investigate the charges brought against Senator Wright and others was to have held a meeting this morning, no meeting was held. Instead, Melick appeared before the Assembly and asked that two members be added to the committee, one who is voting for Burns and one who is supporting Grant. The request was refused. Melick accordingly gave notice that he would not longer serve on the committee.

At the session of the Assembly held this afternoon, Melick stated that he had decided to call on the committee. He protested, however, that the two new members of the committee had not been allowed.

Milton J. Green, Grant's manager, was to have appeared before the bar of the Assembly today to answer to a charge of corruption, but he was not called upon to do so. The committee, however, setting forth that Green is a very ill man and unable to attend without serious danger to his health, the contempt proceedings were accordingly continued until next Monday afternoon at 2:30.

The Grant people are charging that the whole purpose of the investigation is to injure their candidate. They are not in violation of any particular law, but the reason that both Grant and Burns are given representation on the committee. As the committee now is neither one of the candidates referred to is represented.

This afternoon, Mr. Wright filed his \$10,000 libel suit against the San Francisco Call, which paper originally brought the sensational charges under investigation against him.

NO EVENING SESSION.

It had been given out this evening that the special committee would meet in the Assembly chamber, that room having been secured for the purpose. When the hour arrived the room was packed with the curious, the witnesses and the crowd of attorneys which represent one side or the other. Mr. Cosper, chairman of the committee, appeared and stated that the committee could not possibly meet tonight. He said that he had made other arrangements and could not be present. Having made his little statement he left the room, leaving the disappointed crowd.

Assemblyman Melick, one of the most

active of the committee, stated to a representative of the Associated Press that without Cosper no meeting would be held.

No time has been set for the committee to meet. It is supposed, though, that it will be held to-morrow, but not to get it together tomorrow, inasmuch as it's delaying the investigation as giving rise to much comment. The committee was to have met at 10 o'clock this morning, 2:30 this afternoon, and 7:30 this evening, when a meeting held, however, the excuse being given that no suitable room in which to hold the meeting could be secured.

"BUG" WAS DUG OUT.

Senate Bill 199, which repeals the Beishaw act, limiting the number of employees in Senate and Assembly, came up on reconsideration this forenoon. A "bug" had been dug out of it by Gov. Gage. It is reported that the Governor stated that it would not sign the measure because the "bug" taken out. The objectionable "bug" read thus: "The Assembly shall have power to remove any of its officers and employees, except the Speaker and the Speaker pro tem."

According to the Assembly the bill was to have been powerless to remove H. E. Wright, no matter what the report of the special committee may be. The bill was amended and sent back to the printer.

ASSEMBLYMAN DIBBLE'S BILL.

Growing out of the Senatorial scandals comes a bill from Assemblyman Dibble which makes it a felony for any person intending to be a candidate for the United States Senator, or any person, to be elected, to advise, give or loan money or property to a candidate for the Legislature upon an express or implied agreement that such candidate for the Legislature will vote for such a person for Senator.

By Dickinson: To prevent adulteration, fraud and deception in the manufacture and sale of articles of food.

By Dwyer (by request): To amend sections 5, 8, 10 and 12 of an act approved March 26, 1898, an act to create and administer a high school teacher annuity and retirement fund in the several counties and cities of the State as amended by an act approved March 29, 1897.

By Sims: To amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing the incurring of indebtedness by cities, towns and municipal corporations, to prevent the spread of such diseases, and to quarantine diseased animals or infected districts, and appropriating money for carrying out the provisions of this act."

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IN FRONT OF ILOILO.

TROOPS AWAIT RATIFICATION OF TREATY OF PEACE.

First Expedition Sent to Island of Panay Landed on Island of Guamineras.

NO DEMONSTRATION AT ALL.

GEN. OTIS THINKS THERE WILL BE NO NATIVE TROUBLE.

Affairs in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico Moving Smoothly. Army and Navy Movements. Spanish Prisoners.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Gen. Miller, with his troops, is sitting in front of Iloilo and waiting for ratification of the peace treaty. News received at the War Department today tells that the first expedition to the Island of Panay has disembarked on the Island of Guamineras, three miles away from Iloilo, and between Panay and Negros.

This was, according to reports which were received by Secretary Alger, accompanied by no demonstration by natives or insurgents. Gen. Otis is still of the opinion that there will be no trouble with the natives on any of the islands. He informs the department that there has been no outbreak and much of the disturbance which was caused by the first reports of the intentions of the Americans has ceased, and he is hopeful of an entirely peaceful outcome when the peace treaty has been ratified.

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

Gen. Otis Did Away With a Sheet for Cause—Filipino View.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Manila cablegram says: "The newspaper America has been suppressed by Gen. Otis, upon complaint of the German Consul, for publishing an article alleging that the German residents of Manila were giving pecuniary assistance to the Filipino cause."

La Independencia, the Filipino organ, says that President McKinley's appointment of the Philippine commission was made only for the purpose of delaying matters until the arrival of reinforcements at Manila, when the United States would ratify American sovereignty over the islands."

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Proposals Invited for Carrying Them Back to Spain.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—One of the last articles of the treaty of Paris provides that the United States government should carry back to Spain the Spanish prisoners of war in the Philippines and that the United States government should undertake this task without waiting the ratification of the treaty.

The War Department has issued invitations for proposals from shipping companies for the carriage of the Spaniards as was done with great success in the case of the Santiago prisoners.

The number of the Philippine prisoners is estimated at about sixteen thousand of officers and enlisted men. Cabin accommodations are to be supplied for the officers and third class, or steerage, having suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States government will deliver the prisoners on board the vessels at Manila or such other ports as may be designated for their embarkation.

AGUINALDO'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Liberty and Progress" is What They Say the Filipinos Want.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) Jan. 20.—J. Lasorda, Marti Burgos and J. Luna, commissioners representatives of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader of the Philippine Islands, passed twenty minutes in St. Louis today. They arrived at 8 o'clock on the Pacific Coast limited of the Mountain route and left for Washington D. C., shortly after, over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway. Their mission is to persuade Uncle Sam to relinquish his hold on the Philippines Islands.

So Burgos, a captain on Aguinaldo's staff acted as spokesman for the party. He said:

"We reached San Francisco December 14 and have since been studying the situation in the United States on the Philippine question. Of the hundreds of Filipinos here with whom we have conversed, we find the vast majority are opposed to annexation of the Islands to this country.

For 37 years we have been under the yoke of Spanish tyranny. Give us liberty and progress" will be the watchword of our citizens.

Regarding Iloilo, Señor Burgos declared Aguinaldo would think well before allowing the Americans to take it. "It is a big city," he said, "and a prize that we captured through our own efforts."

Asked if there would be a specific plan mentioned for disposing of the Philippine Islands to the natives, Señor Burgos said:

"No, I think not, but we have a proposition under consideration which I will meet our American friends in Washington and consult with him before seeing the President."

FOR SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES.

Safe Offices in Far Eastern Islands Are Kept Closed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Jan. 20.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Inquiries made at the office of the Eastern Cable Company here with reference to the notices sent out in New York yesterday by the Commercial Cable Company, saying they had been advised that the telegraphic communication with the islands of Panay, Negros and Sibuyan, Philippine Islands, was temporarily interrupted, which and some speculation as to the cause, show that the cable stations at Panay, Negros and Sibuyan have closed since December 27 for the safety of the employees owing to the prevailing unsettled condition. The officials of the Eastern Cable Company do not know if present whether Americans on the Philippines are masters of the situation. They add that the stations will remain closed until a more peaceful situation supervenes.

TRANSPORTATION BIDS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The War Department has issued an invitation

for bids for responsible shipping concerns of all nations for transportation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines from Manila to Spain.

CALIFORNIA MEAT.

Transports to Carry a Large Supply to Subsidies in the Philippines.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The transports Scandia and Morgan City, which were soon to sail for Manila, will carry a large supply of California meat to feed the soldiers stationed in the Philippines. On the Morgan City, 4000 cases of canned meats have been placed, while 40,000 pounds of frozen beef will be put on board the Scandia next Sunday morning.

This is the first shipment of California dressed beef in any considerable quantity ever sent for army rations. The supply has been carried to the islands from New Zealand, and the bulk of it is still supplied from that source. The commissary department of this city has been making efforts to bring the trade to this Coast.

RELIEF GOES TO MANILA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—At the instance of Surgeon-General Sternberg, Secretary Alger today ordered the hospital ship Relief to Manila. There are 1000 sick and wounded soldiers from Manila to Nagasaki, or even to San Francisco. The Relief is now at New York, and will go by way of the Suez Canal.

THE BUFFALO COALING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Colombo, Ceylon, says the United States cruiser Buffalo is coaling before going to Manila with stores. All on board are well.

BRECKINRIDGE'S ORDERS.

Finish the Business He Has on Hand Before Going to Cuba.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Alger has authorized Brig.-Gen. Breckinridge, inspector-general of the army, to delay proceeding to Cuban on an inspection trip until he has finished the business he now has on hand. The original orders given to Gen. Breckinridge required his departure for Cuba without delay.

It is understood that Gen. Breckinridge has made all necessary arrangements for leaving Washington, having placed the entire best investigation in the hands of Col. E. A. Arlington, who will act as inspector-general in the absence of his chief. He expects to start south on Saturday.

HAVANA NOTES.

Bishop and Priests Engaged in Sharp Controversy.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says that the Bishop of Havana and the Cuban priests are engaged in a controversy over a document recently promulgated by the priests. This was in substance a manifesto against the bishop and the Spanish government, and an appeal to the American authorities to sustain the Cubans. The bishop sought to present his side of the case to Gen. Brooke, and to discredit the priests. He has cited the pastoral as issued by him, counselling acquiescence in the new order of things, the departure of the papal authority. The Cuban priests number only thirty, but they are aggressive in their attitude, and are defiant of the superior ecclesiastical power.

Now the Democrats of the West and other sections of the country are trying to foist this dead issue upon the Democratic party, and to make the old dead cry of "to the Democratic slogan in 1860."

Why should we carry a dead weight in that campaign? The times of four years ago are past. Today the times are different and the issues are not the same. If the silver question comes again before the people, and is made a factor in the national platform the moneyed men of the world will look for a quick outlet for this country and the banks in other States in the Union will not be enabled to borrow money in the East. The result will be that the poor will be the greatest sufferers.

The free silver issue is merely a local issue. It is a question where few care, and will benefit the residents. It is but natural for them to declare for it to 1. However, in my opinion, the money question should be settled by Congress."

OLD QUESTION IS DEAD.

Dick Croker Says So and Every Body Knows It.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Richard Croker, in an interview tonight, said:

"The 16-to-1 question is a dead issue. This was proven conclusively by the expression of the will of the people in 1896 when they elected Mr. McKinley."

Now the Democrats of the West and other sections of the country are trying to foist this dead issue upon the Democratic party, and to make the old dead cry of "to the Democratic slogan in 1860."

"Why should we carry a dead weight in that campaign? The times of four years ago are past. Today the times are different and the issues are not the same. If the silver question comes again before the people, and is made a factor in the national platform the moneyed men of the world will look for a quick outlet for this country and the banks in other States in the Union will not be enabled to borrow money in the East. The result will be that the poor will be the greatest sufferers."

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SUPPLIES BEING SENT ABOARD FOR HER CRUISE.

Admiral Kautz Will Be Ready to Sail for Apia Next Thursday.

Incident of Importance.

German View.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The State Department is moving due deliberation, yet with firmness, respecting the adjustment of conditions in Samoa, and is directing all of its efforts to the use of law and regular means to settle the succession at Apia. There is still a lack of official reports upon the details of the stirring events at Apia. A brief statement of these events has reached the department through the United States dispatch agent at San Francisco, but so far as can be gathered, it is not yet known just why Chief Justice Chambers decided that Mataafa, the German candidate for the succession to the throne of Samoa, was ineligible.

It was suspected here that the decision was based on the use of improper influences by outside but interested parties, in the election of the king. That, if established, would be sufficient to disqualify Mataafa under the strict terms of the treaty, which expressly provides for an untrammeled choice by the natives according to their own established customs.

The United States government must adhere to the terms of the treaty so long as it stands, this being an important element in the document itself. So it is to be presumed, in the absence of any official statement, that instructions sent to the United States Consul-General at Apia and perhaps also to Ambassador White at Berlin, are that they are to be governed by the understanding in any presentation of the case that it may be necessary to make.

The Navy Department orders to the Philadelphia not to go out to Admiral Kautz until today. Then they went in the hope of getting him to turn a full supply of coal and make ready for a cruise to Samoa. There was not explicit order to start, but simply to ready. If the admiral, as reported in the press dispatches, finds that his ship's bottom is so foul through her long stay at Apia, he probably will not be authorized to use divers to clean the hull, for the department has decided that the ship should not be sent to the Mare Island navy yard to be fitted up.

There will be about five days available in all probabilities, before the Philadelphia can clear, and the department will be able to order Chief Engineer Bates, from the Texas, to take the place of Engineer McAllister of the Philadelphia. Engineer Bates was ordered to leave Havana last night for New Orleans, whence he will proceed by rail to San Diego.

Philip Blair, the man who was found dead in the interior are sending protests in against the Spanish collecting taxes. The statement is published that if the back taxes are collected, the Madrid government will retain the security of \$1,200,000 deposited by the bank acting as agent of the government. This is the same assumption that the taxes up to the end of Spanish sovereignty belong to Spain.

The post office is threatened with a congection of copper coin. Under the order fixing the value of the money, the mail post office will be liable to the amount of 10 cents per stamp. These are bought at their face value and sold at their value in Spanish silver measured by American money. This gives a profit of 4 cents. In consequence copper coins are floating into the post office, which has no means of relieving itself from the congestion.

THAT CUBAN TOBACCO.

Further Particulars of Proposed Control of the Product.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says that further particulars are given regarding the proposed control of the Cuban tobacco product and manufacture by an American syndicate. The present owners ignored the proposal until assured that New York City and other banks had taken it out of the hands of professional promoters. The plan is yet a long way from consummation. Initial steps have been taken looking to the banks furnishing the money for a single corporation which should control the output. The estimate is made that \$1,000,000 would be sufficient to obtain the existing factories, but the needed amount to get the tobacco lands of the Vinales and Pinar del Rio and Partido district is largely guesswork.

Estimates have been made of particular regions in Vinales Abajo. These show on paper large prospective returns. Once started the Reapte figures \$200,000 yearly profit, the investment of \$800,000. The largest estimate is \$30,000,000 for the total tobacco area in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana.

The bank syndicate professed readiness to advance \$100,000,000. The promoters of the plan have concluded the funds will be immediately supplied for buying oxen, rebuilding drying houses and other buildings destroyed by the war, and providing seed for next season's plant, which begins in September. Five million dollars is the estimate for the purpose. Left to themselves under the most favorable conditions, it will be two years before the tobacco farmers can return to a normal production. Their greatest

drawback is a lack of oxen. The crop this year is very short, the recent rains helping it.

Havana factories will not be able to meet the demand for cigars this year, by their inability to produce in sufficient quantities. Gustave Bock, whose companies were made part of the scheme of the English syndicate, claims that the proposition was made to him by respectable parties in New York. He thought the plan feasible, but it would take longer to consummate than its promoters supposed. They treat it conservatively.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—By request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the War Department has ordered the official in Porto Rico to authorize the Chinese exclusion law of the country of Porto Rico. Under this regulation no Chinaman can be admitted to Porto Rico without compliance with the laws of the United States.

TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In accordance with an order just issued, enlisted men discharged in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines or other parts of the United States will be provided free transportation to the United States on government transports and will be subsisted by the subsistence department to port of destination. They will not be entitled to travel from port of embarkation to the United States, nor to commutation of pay, or pay for time so subsisted on the transports.

CUBAN TAX QUESTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—[By West Indian Cable.] Maj.-Gen. Brooke, Governor-General, has made recommendations to Washington. It is understood here, that the tax of 100 pesos a month levied by the Spanish bank in Cuba and he is giving his attention to the matter of taxes since January 1. This question of the collection of taxes by the Spanish bank is gaining in importance on account of the opposition the proposal has caused.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The government has not yet received any news from the Philippines concerning the prisoners held by the insurgents, for whose release no notification continue.

A decree superseding the ministry of the colonies is to be signed by all of the ministers. A board will be created to revise pensions.

Matters relating to colonial debts will be transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

FOR A CABLE SHIP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Col. Kimball of the quartermaster's department today received orders from the War Department that the transport Panama be brought to New York to be fitted out for the voyage to Manila. Col. Kimball has been on the lookout for a vessel to be used as a cableship in the Philippines. She will be fitted with two tanks, capable of holding 1000 miles of cable. The Panama will be ready for service in two months, and will go directly to Manila, arriving there in time for the arrival of the Relief, which is now at Brooklyn, has also been ordered to Manila.

SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

STATE DEPARTMENT PREPARING FOR ADJUSTMENT.

Moving With Due Deliberation, but With Firmness, to Settle the Conditions There.

PHILADELPHIA UNDER ORDERS.

SUPPLIES BEING SENT ABOARD FOR HER CRUISE.

Admiral Kautz Will Be Ready to Sail for Apia Next Thursday.

GERMANY'S VIEW.

Not Much Importance Attached to the Recent Incidents.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Foreign Office informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that the official reports from Samoa by the government tally with those received by the Associated Press. In any event Germany will not support Mataafa in his pretensions, but the Foreign Office admits that the German Consul at Apia has been guilty of any irregularities of that nature. On the contrary, the Foreign Office insists that it still remains very possible irregularity inconsistent with the treaty, but the Foreign Office officials point out that it is not yet clear that the German Consul at Apia was ineligible.

The Foreign Office admits that Germany has long been dissatisfied with the condominium, which, in its nature is provisional, "though, unfortunately, other powers, especially the Washington government, has thought otherwise."

The Foreign Office officials say that the captain of the German warship Falke, at Apia, does not attach much importance to recent incidents, and hence the government does not intend to send additional warships

COAST RECORD
OLD SHAKES DID IT.**A SIX HUNDRED-YEAR INDIAN FEUD ABOUT TO END.**

Chief of the Wrangels Skillfully Arranges Peace With Chilcats in Their Homes.

GRAND POTLACH NEXT AUGUST**TALE OF HORRIBLE SUFFERING IN AN ALASKA CABIN.**

San Francisco Restaurant-keeper Found Starving There—San Jose Safe Drilled Open—The Iroquois Sails.

(By Direct Wire to the Times.)
SEATTLE (Wash.) Jan. 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The greatest gathering in the history of the Alaskan Indians is scheduled for August 10, next, at Klawan, on Chilkoot River. At this grand potlach, the tribal war of the Wrangels and Chilcats Indians, which has been raging for 600 years, will come to an end. It is estimated that over two thousand Indians will be present. There have been temporary peace treaties, and at times blood. The feud has slumbered for years only to break out again by a flotilla of war canoes swooping down on Wrangels from the north, or Wrangels Indians making a raid along Lynn Canal, driving everything before them.

Thousands of lives have been sacrificed in this war. Even as late as the summer of 1897, the Chilcats Indians threatened to throw the Wrangels tribesmen into the sea if they did not quit packing over the Chilkoot Pass. All this is going to end. Old Shakes, chief of the Wrangels, has arranged peace. With the skill of a Paris Peace Commissioner, he treated with the Chilcats in their own homes, and has persuaded them to end the feud.

Klondike advices received today say that Jim Hill, formerly a San Francisco restaurant-keeper, is dying in Little Cabin on the hill overlooking Galena Creek and Monte Cristo Island. He suffered more than falls to the lot of most men, and his story is one of the saddest yet told of the North. F. H. Phayson of Skagway was traveling up Galena Creek with two Swedish miners, when they saw a cabin half way up the hill. There was something about it that attracted their attention, and they climbed the hill to see who lived there. They found Jim Hill lying sick in bed and nearly dead.

His hands and feet had been badly frozen. He had nearly starved to death from inability to get food which was in the cabin, and worse than all, scurvy had set in. Once a strong and robust man, he has fallen off to sixty pounds. For thirty days he had lain in the bunk unattended. After being in bed for fifteen days, he got out of bed one day to try and get something to eat. He fainted and dropped to the floor. When he regained consciousness both his hands and feet were frozen. He does not know how he crawled back into bed. He subsisted until found on the frost scraped from the window and a bag of sugar which happened to be on the bed. The rescuers bundled Hill carefully, and the two Swedes took him back to Dawson.

NEWS FROM HONOLULU.
Military Instruction Camp—Election to Fill Senatorial Vacancy.
(Associated Press Night Report.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived from the Orient via Honolulu today. Capt. Glass, who has been commander of the port at Manila, returned on the Rio. The Associated Press at Honolulu sends the following advices under date of January 13:Eight Large Skeletons Unearthed. Wild Stories of Treasure.
(Associated Press Night Report.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Contractors employed in government construction work on Goat Island today unearthed eight skeletons. It is a mystery how they came there, and there are several wild stories afoot.

One is that Goat Island, which is now a government reserve, was the haunt of pirates, and that much buried treasure is hidden on the island. Another is that the island was used as a burying ground in early days as a burial ground. Several attempts have been made to locate the hidden treasure, but without success. The skeletons unearthed today are of enormous proportions, few being less than 6 feet 6 inches long.

BAD MAN AT FUNG.
Alleged Chinese Highbinder Held on a Charge of Murder.
(Associated Press Night Report.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Ah Fung, who, under the name of Ong Fong, has been on trial for extortion before Police Judge Morgan, was arrested this morning for murder, on a warrant from Santa Rosa. Ah Fung is a member of the educational society which the police are trying to prove highbinder society.

Some days ago, the murderer, when he was arrested, was accused and held, pending investigation. It was then that it was learned that he was the man who killed Ah Loy by shooting him down in Santa Rosa in 1892. He escaped from the town mentioned, and from that time to this could not be found.

TRIED TO KILL Competition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Baptist Baratz, an employe of a rival laundry, attempted to burn the Electric Laundry last night. He purchased three bottles of coal oil from a grocery last night, then separated the bottles and his actions excited the suspicion of the grocer, who followed him to the laundry, where he found one of the rear rooms ablaze. He placed Baratz under arrest. The Electric laundry is an immense concern, and had the fire gained much headway before being discovered the loss would have been great.

The Chinese affected by the recent decision of the Supreme Court excluding them from residence here, have combined for the purpose of sending A. G. M. Robertson to fight for their cause.

Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco is expected to visit the Hawaiian Islands some time this month. It is expected that the trip will be taken for recreation only.

A special election has been called for February 24, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the Hawaiian Senate, owing to the resignation of Senator H. W. Schmidt. At this writing no candidates have been announced. The possibility of an extra session of the Legislature during the summer is the reason for the election.

The transom ship Tacoma is taking on coal, has high commission stores and quartermaster supplies. It will be several days before she is ready to sail for Manila.

Corporal Farrington, Co. L, United States Engineers, died at the military hospital on the 9th inst. He was 28 years old.

Harry H. Wilcox, brother of Senator Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, ex-sheriff Wilcox, committed suicide January 11 by shooting himself. He was despondent from ill-health.

RECEPTION TO SHAFTER.

Shock Hands With Thousands at San Francisco Last Night.
(Associated Press Night Report.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Major Gen. Shafter was given a public reception by the citizens of San Francisco this evening at the Palace Hotel. The affair was under the auspices of a committee of 100 citizens, headed by Mayor Phelan. Long before the appointed hour the courtyards and corridors of the great hotel were thronged with people. Promptly at 9 o'clock the general entered, accompanied by his personal aides and the full staff of officers from the Presidio, headed by Col. Compton. While the Fourth Cavalry band played "Hail to the Chief," was escorted by the veteran guard of the G.A.R. to the public parlors, where he shook hands with thousands of citizens, men and women being about equally divided.

Gen. Shafter then made a brief address from the balcony overlooking the grand court. He was introduced by Mayor Phelan, and received with a storm of applause. He briefly reviewed the Santiago campaign, and expressed

his gratification that the work of the American army had been approved by the people. He said that he had been given a certain problem to do—to land 15,000 men on a hostile coast, defended by a superior force, and capture a strongly-fortified city, the defense of which had already spent its strength. In addition, the fatal diseases prevalent on the island had to be combated. Having in view the disasters caused by delay, which had overtaken previous expeditions to tropical climates, he lost no time, but pushed forward at once, and within nine days his task had practically been accomplished.

The campaign has been criticized, but heretofore I have said little about it. Now that I am at home and among friends I have no hesitation in saying that not a mistake nor a blunder was made in that campaign. If you want to hurt anybody, you have to get up near enough so they can hurt you. (Cheers.) It was a fight between men, and the victors went to the best soldiers and the best marksmen. We kept the enemy so busy they had no time to attack our flank."

In conclusion, he said that the part of the army was done and he had no fear that the people could not succeed in getting the right opportunities thrust upon them. The war was a great blessing and the outlook was bright for long-continued peace.

Great applause followed the conclusion of the general's speech. The formal reception was then at an end.

TRANSPORTS OVERHAULED.

Morgan City and Scandia Nearly Ready—Frozen Beef Experiment.

(Associated Press Day Report.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The transports Morgan City and Scandia have been thoroughly overhauled, and will be ready for the reception of troops within the next week. Stores are being placed on board the vessels and an immense refrigerator is being fitted upon the Scandia for cold storage purposes. A large quantity of fresh frozen beef will be taken to the Philippines as an experiment, and should prove successful, future transports will be fitted to carry fresh meat in this fashion, thus giving fresh beef patronage to the Pacific Coast firms instead of to Australian and New Zealand concerns.

The Twentieth Infantry is expected to leave Fort Leavenworth tomorrow, which will give them ample time to sail on the Scandia on the 25th. The present plan is to have them march straight from the train to the transport, to avoid any unnecessary going into camp in the damp and fog at the Presidio.

DRILLING THE SAFE.

Man Who Carried the Combination Secret Resting in the Grave.
(Associated Press Day Report.)

SAN JOSE, Jan. 20.—An expert safe man is here from San Francisco attempting to open the safe in the City Treasurer's office. When the late Treasurer, J. N. Ewing, died suddenly of heart disease, it appears he carried the secret of the combination to his grave with him.

After working some time this morning the expert said he could not open the safe except by drilling, and this will be done at once. There is \$26,000 principal and interest, due on bonds to be given to the widow of the deceased.

It is said today that the Mayor and Councilmen have agreed on a name for Treasurer, but that no announcement will be made until Monday's meeting.

GOAT ISLAND DISCOVERY.

Eight Large Skeletons Unearthed. Wild Stories of Treasure.
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The skeleton found today is of enormous proportions, few being less than 6 feet 6 inches long.

BULLET Ended His Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Henry Donahue, a native of Canada, aged 32 years, was found dead on the ocean beach today. He had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He had been dead about four days. Little is known of him.

TASLIT Rebels Defeated.

TANGIER (Morocco) Jan. 20.—The regular troops commanded by Prince Marani, have defeated the Taslit rebels in a big battle. The chief rebel's son and nineteen others were decapitated. This is expected to finish the rebellion.

STOLE FOR HIS WIFE.

Shure Took Her to Europe to Cure Dread Consumption.
(Associated Press Day Report.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Louis J. Shure, formerly confidential clerk for Mandel, Pusch & Wein, clothiers, is a prisoner today, charged with stealing \$20,000 from his firm by means of forged checks. He fled from this city in March of last year, taking with him his young wife.

She was threatened with consumption, and it was for this, it is alleged, that Shure stole. He scoured Europe in search of some place where the climate would help his wife to overcome her dread malady. She did not improve. Despairing, Shure returned with his wife to the United States and went to Cheyenne, Wyo. His wife grew worse, and five days ago they returned to this city and he was arrested.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

After Securing the Booty the Men Escaped on a Handcar.
(Associated Press Day Report.)

ARCOLA (Ill.) Jan. 20.—The bank at Arthur, ten miles from here, was robbed of \$4000 or \$5000 last night. Six men overpowered the night watchman, bound and gagged him and tied him in a back room.

The robbers blew open the safe with dynamite, secured the money, stole a handcar and came toward this city. The stock of the bank is largely held by Arcola men, who left today with money to replace the loss.

A posse has been organized and bouldhounds put on the trail. Telegrams describing the robbers have been sent broadcast.

GRANITE WARE TRUST.

Will Be Named National Enameling and Stamping Company.
(A. P. Early Morning Report.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—A special to the Times-Herald from Milwaukee, Wis., says:

The National Enameling and Stamping Company will be the name of the Granite Ware Trust Company, which includes the Kleckhefer Company of that city. The company will be organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, 7 per cent, preferred stock, and \$20,000,000 common stock.

The principal plants absorbed by the trust are located in Milwaukee, St. Louis, New York and Baltimore. A bonus of 50 per cent of common stock will be paid to the holders of the preferred stock. The \$20,000,000 raised by the sale of the preferred stock will be used as the working capital of the trust. A meeting to perfect organization of the company will be held soon in New York.

PURE AND GOOD.

Coffee at the Royal Bakery Restaurant, No. 118 South Spring street.

The present reduction rate is about 4½ cents per gallon.

A Case of Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Today Dr. L. S. Cracken reported to Coronor Hill the result of his investigation into the cause of the death of Mrs. John E. Slinkey, who committed suicide last week by hanging. An anonymous letter conveyed the information to the coroner that the dead woman may have been murdered by poison, and the body was exhumed and an autopsy examination of the contents of the stomach made with the above result.

Iroquois Sails for Honolulu.

United States dispatch boat Iroquois has sailed for Honolulu. The vessel carries a number of special dispatches, some from the battleship Oregon, which is en route to the islands, and some that are supposed to relate to the sending of the Oregon to Samoa. The Navy Department officials here are unable to say whether the Oregon has been ordered out, but is thought that she has been.

Case Against Rudolf Weenk.

STOCKTON, Jan. 20.—As the trial of Rudolf Weenk for the murder of Callahan proceeds it is evident that the case against the accused is very weak, and that the jury will probably return a verdict of not guilty. In accordance with Rudolf's plan of self-defense, the sympathies of the community appear to be with the accused, who has always borne a good reputation. It is expected that the case will be given to the jury this evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Capt. Glass, late commander of the cruiser Charleston, who returned from the Orient on the steamer Rio de Janeiro, will take charge of the naval training station now being constructed on Goat Island in the harbor. When he left Manila December 1st he was invalid, but his health has now been restored. He does not expect to resume active duty, however, for some time.

Takes Charge of the Station.

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Ends All His Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—John Whelan, a cripple, committed suicide tonight on the sidewalk at the south corner of Howard and Fifth streets. Leaning on his arms against a telegraph pole and resting on his crutches, he placed a revolver to his breast and fired. The bullet pierced the heart and death resulted almost instantly. Despondency is the supposed cause.

Charged With Cook Murder.

NAPA, Jan. 20.—Jesse Walters and George S. McKenzie were arraigned before Justice Bradford this afternoon, charged with the murder of Alfred Cook, January 5, 1899. Walters' preliminary trial was set for January 26. His remains were laid out without embalming. McKenzie will have his preliminary trial January 27. Owing to the serious illness of his wife, he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2500.

Lorenzo and William Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The scow schooner Lorenzo and William, owned by the same men as the vessel mentioned above, was wrecked on the south end of the island this morning. The vessel is owned by B. Schloss of this city. The crew escaped in the schooner's yawl. The weather was very foggy.

WILL All Carry Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—All the stagecoaches bound for the coast to Eureka and other Humboldt county ports, will hereafter carry mails. The mail service along the northern coast of the State has been very unsatisfactory, and the stagecoaches will be given mail contracts in place of the stage service.

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PURE AND GOOD.

THE TIMES

Weekly Circulation Statement.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, ss:

Personally appeared before me, Harry Chandler, general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn deposes and says, that he has published editions of THE TIMES for each day of the week ended January 14, 1899, were as follows:

Sunday, January 8..... 32,700

Tuesday, " 10..... 22,750

Wednesday, " 11..... 22,750

Thursday, " 12..... 22,920

Friday, " 13..... 22,880

Saturday, " 14..... 22,920

Total for the week..... 169,870

Daily average for the week..... 24,267

[Signed] HARRY CHANDLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1899.

THOMAS L. CHAPIN,

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper, the above aggregate, viz., 169,870 copies, issued by us during the year. The paper is sold, when so afforded on the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of 28,311 copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years. Advertising have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time, and it furthermore guarantees that the circulation of THE TIMES regularly exceeds the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily newspapers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

"Liner" advertisements for The Times left at the following places will receive prompt attention. Rate: one cent a word each insertion. Minimum charge for any advertisement, 25 cents:

F. D. Owen's Drug Store, Belmont

West Temple street.

Boyle Heights Drug Store, 1952

Pasadena ave., junction Daly st.

Chicago Pharmacy, F. J. Kruehl,

Ph. G. prop., Central avenue and

Twelfth street.

F. J. Lincomb, Druggist, 1501 South

Main street.

National Pharmacy, corner Six-

teenth and Grand avenue.

The Times will receive at a minimum charge of 50 cents "liner" advertisements by telephone, but will not guarantee accuracy.

Liners.

SPECIAL NOTICES

ELECTROLYSIS PERMANENTLY REMOVES HAIR AND MOLES; perfect work; no scars; satisfactory references; consultation free. MRS. R. B. MCKINSTY, of Boston, Mass., will be at Hotel Clinton, 18 S. Main, for two days every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

AFTER THE HOLIDAY CELEBRATION

your clothes cleaned and pressed; \$1.50, wash and wear. CALIFORNIA DYE WORKS, 608 S. Main.

LYONS & SMITH EDWIN SMITH, JULIUS LYONS, attorneys-at-law, money to loan notary, 404 and N STIMSON BLOCK, Los Angeles. Tel. green 1245.

EDWARD C. CRIBB, 218 BROADWAY.

Find a good home; make our own rates; mortgage loans; notary public.

DR. GEHRING, SPECIALIST, REMOVED

to No. 21 W. FIRST ST. Rheumatism, heart and blood diseases.

FOR WINDOW SHADES AND PICTURE

frames, in the factory, 225 W. SIXTH ST. Prices fixed.

FRENCH CORSETS, BRACES AND ABDOMINAL bands made to order. 337 S. B'DWAY.

GOOD PAINTING AND PAPERING, reasonable; references. WALTER, 627 S. Spring.

EXTRA FINE STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE. LEM. YEN & CO., 333 Apalachee st. 39

WANTED—Help, Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.

300-302 W. Second st., basement

California Bank Building.

Telephone 569.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Coachman, \$25 per week; quarry

laborer, \$15; hotel boy and chore, \$8 etc.; boy for shop, \$20; chore man, \$12 etc.

MEN'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Cook, \$10; waiter, \$12; waiter, \$15 etc.; baker, \$10 etc.; waiter, \$12 etc.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Cook, \$6; week; cook, \$20; also \$25; nurse-

girl, note, \$10; maid, \$12; room cooks, \$20 etc.; house, city or country, \$20 to \$25; 2

housemaids, \$20 and \$25.

LADIES' HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Two waitresses, \$22.50; country clerk,

country cook, \$15; maid, \$12; cook, \$6;

waitress, Arizona, \$20; 10 waitresses,

city and country.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

WANTED—GOVERNMENT POSITION.

Don't prepare for any civil-service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogues of information, sent free. CO-

LOMBIAN, 100 E. D. BARNARD, COL-

LEGE, Washington, D. C. 15-17-21-23

WANTED—DOMESTIC SALESMAN, 333

driv. Janitor, manager hotel, country

salesman, bartender, laundry driver, young man, maid, housekeeper, cook, \$100 a month. Address: THOMAS L. CHAPIN, 254 S. Spring.

WANTED—DISHWASHER, \$20 etc.; HALL

man, \$15 week; bus boy, \$5 week; restau-

rant cook, \$8 week; man and wife, Arizona;

hardware man, boy, factory, \$3 week; milk-

man, \$20 etc.; baker, \$15 etc.

ANTED—9 TEAMSTERS, PIANO SALES-

man, hotel help, factory work, pipe-maker,

blacksmith, polishers, etc. EDWARD

WITTING, 226 S. Spring.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR MILK

work; must have \$20; steady employment

\$40 per month. REID'S AGENCY, 125

W. First st.

WANTED—CLERK FOR PAINT STORE;

hardware man; office man; other merca-

ntants. Call 312 STIMSON BLOCK.

WANTED—10 GOOD SOLICITORS, MEN

and women, for fast-selling article; big

profits. Call at KNOX BLOCK, room 11,

Broadway, Monday morning, 8 to 10.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTS, \$5 DAILY

TO NEW INVENTION; positively prevents ladies' hats blowing off; send 25¢ for a pair. J. Johnson, 888 Acevedo ave., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—A HOME-MADE THING FOR

you to investigate. J. H. LESSARD, 226

W. Fifth st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ROLL-

top desk. Apply B. CARTWRIGHT, 110 N.

Broadway.

WANTED—EUCALYPTUS TREES FOR 4

acres; to be planted and cared for one

year. Address C. WHITE MORTIMER,

175, Tempie Block.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ROLL-

top desk. Apply B. CARTWRIGHT, 110 N.

Broadway.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH Beard.

WANTED—BY A PIANIST, POSITION AS

teacher of piano in private family, close in

to my residence. Address PIANIST, P.

125 TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY MARRIED COUPLE, ROOM

to board in private family, not to exceed

per month. Address P. box 67, TIMES

OFFICE.

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED—10 WAITRESSES, CITY AND

MAIN, \$20 per week; chamber maid, \$15 per

meal; near city; \$15; lunch counter girl, \$15 etc.; kitchen helper, \$5 week; cooks, housegirl and second girls, for many choice

positions. Address: REID'S AGENCY, 315 W. Second, Phone 1272 M.

WANTED—WAITRESS, \$30; PANTRY

woman, \$25; seamstress; typewriter, \$40;

housekeeper, \$15; maid, \$12; chamber maid, \$10; housekeeper, \$12; maid, \$10; waitress, \$12; companion; store & saleslady; cashier.

THOMPSON'S, 324 S. Spring.

WANTED—WAIST FINISHERS, HOTEL

help, store workers, chamber maid, \$15 per

week; maid, \$12; chamber maid, \$10 per week;

housekeeper, \$12; maid, \$10; waitress, \$12; companion; store & saleslady; cashier.

EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring.

WANTED—HOUSEGIRLS, COOKS, FAMILY

servants wanting situation call 312 Simon

BLOCK, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BUREAU.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY CASHIER FOR

small town, city and country. REID'S AGENCY, 126 S. First.

WANTED—A KINDLY, MOTHERLY WOMAN

to board and fully care for two children.

Address: P. box 18, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD

help for good places at MRS. SCOTT'S, 254

S. Broadway.

WANTED—LADIES AND GIRLS TO 30

years old, to work in home, steady, \$10 per

month. Address: P. box 67, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL: GOOD HOME;

light work; moderate wages. Address Box 94, STATION C.

WANTED—A SWEDISH GIRL: GOOD HOME;

light work; good pay. Call or address J.

B. HEARTWELL, 624 Laughlin Bldg., 26

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL: GOOD HOME;

light work; good pay. Call or address J.

B. HEARTWELL, 624 Laughlin Bldg., 26

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL: GOOD HOME;

light work; good pay. Call or address J.

B. HEARTWELL,

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

H. G. OTIS.....President.
HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER.....Managing Editor.
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Founded Dec. 4, 1881.

Eighth Year.

The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES AND FROM 18,500 TO 28,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

DAILY Net Average for 1898.....18,011
Daily Net Average for 1897.....19,254
Daily Net Average for 1896.....26,131

NEARLY 800,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—Macbeth. (Matinee, The School for Scandal.)
BURBANK—The Danites. (Matinee, Ingomar.)
OPERAHOUSE—Vaudeville.

PRICE OF THE MIDWINTER NUMBER.

The following table shows the prices of the Midwinter Number, both with and without postage, with and without U. S. postage, postage.

	\$1.12	.28	.25	.25	.33	.37	.56	.66	.75	.84	1.13
Single copies	\$.10	.20	.25	.28	.33	.37	.56	.66	.75	.84	1.13
2 copies	.20	.40	.50	.56	.66	.75	.92	.98	.95	1.08	2.26
3 "	.30	.60	.75	.84	.92	.98	1.12	1.20	1.15	1.28	2.56
4 "	.40	.80	.95	1.00	1.08	1.12	1.25	1.32	1.25	1.38	2.75
5 "	.50	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.28	1.32	1.45	1.52	1.45	1.58	3.00
6 "	.60	1.20	1.35	1.40	1.48	1.52	1.65	1.72	1.65	1.78	3.20
7 "	.70	1.40	1.55	1.60	1.68	1.72	1.85	1.92	1.85	1.98	3.40
8 "	.80	1.60	1.75	1.80	1.88	1.92	2.05	2.12	2.05	2.18	3.60
9 "	.90	1.80	1.95	2.00	2.08	2.12	2.25	2.32	2.25	2.38	3.80
10 "	1.00	2.00	2.15	2.20	2.28	2.32	2.45	2.52	2.45	2.58	4.00

The issue for 1899 is larger and more costly than any previous special issue of The Times. The weight of the three magazine parts, including cover, is thirteen ounces. The weight of the single paper, including news sheets, is nineteen ounces. Postage on this issue will be five cents when all parts are mailed together. If the two news sheets are not included the postage will be four cents.

THE SACRAMENTO INVESTIGATION.
The disclosures being made by the legislative probing committee at the Capitol are not such as to fill the people with any especial pride in the methods of politicians nor any tremendous amount of confidence in their fellow-men in general. That the methods of the last campaign were essentially different from those pursued in previous campaigns is entirely unlikely, but the fact that improper methods have been pursued at other times does not excuse anyone in continuing to do wrong.

WORTHLESS ADVERTISING.
Merchants, manufacturers, and others who have occasion to advertise their wares or business, have learned much during the past few years in regard to the relative value of various methods of advertising, but still the business of advertising is far from being an exact science, except with a few of the largest advertisers in the country, who have made a close study of the subject and consequently have reduced the problem to a fine point. The average advertiser is far too easily taken in by the glittering arguments of a glib talker, who promises him something which is not easily obtainable nowadays in the world, that is to say, something of great value for next to nothing. Los Angeles appears to be particularly favored by this method of advertising, but still the business of advertising is far from being an exact science, except with a few of the largest advertisers in the country, who have made a close study of the subject and consequently have reduced the problem to a fine point.

TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.
The Legislature has been petitioned to submit to the people at the next election the following amendment to the Constitution of the State: "Add to Article XIII of said Constitution a section in relation to the exemption from taxation of all buildings used exclusively as churches and chapels, and the real property on which they are situated, said new section to be inserted after Section 1 of said Article XIII, and to be designated as Section 1½ of said article, and to read as follows:

"Sec. 1½. All buildings used exclusively as churches and chapels, and the real property on which they are situated, shall be free from taxation."

The petition presented to the Legislature is a strong argument, from the standpoint of the petitioners. It is as follows:

"To the Legislature of the State of California:

"The undersigned, citizens of California, respectfully ask your honorable body to submit to the people of California the accompanying Constitutional amendment, removing the burden of taxation from the places where our congregations worship God.

The property to be affected by the amendment is comparatively small, and is not used for any purpose of private gain or pleasure, but exclusively for religious purposes.

The principle of all taxation is that every person shall contribute a percentage of his property for the public good, the protection which he receives being an equivalent for what he contributes.

Public property is manifestly not within that principle, and hence is not taxed.

Now, the places devoted exclusively to the public worship of God, while not under public control, are really and substantially devoted to the public good. For the public safety depends upon morality, and there can be no sound or satisfactory basis of morality except religion.

Religion is a more potent restraint upon the passions of mankind, a more efficient safeguard of the well-being of the Commonwealth, than any of those in the regular service of the State.

The purpose of churches is essentially public in its nature. Hence, they should no more be burdened than other public property.

This principle is recognized and respected in every other State in the Union. In no other State are churches and chapels used exclusively for public worship subjected to the burden of taxation. Not only the old States like Massachusetts, Virginia and New York, but the newest ones like North

cover the expenses of printing five hundred copies instead of ten thousand, and earn a few hundred dollars for their labor, they leave the city to other unsuspecting city.

It is a strange but lamentable fact that those men can succeed in a city like Los Angeles, that has for years been flooded with fake advertising schemes of different characters. Yet it must be said that our merchants are easy victims of the persuasive powers of the expert advertising fakir and that Los Angeles has for many years been considered a fertile field where any advertising scheme finds a healthy growth. It is said that at the present time no less than six such propositions are now being presented to our merchants for their favorable consideration.

When will our merchants learn to choose between judicious and fake advertising? The legitimate field for advertising is certainly broad enough to supply the demand without resorting to the many side issues that are presented in the garb of specially attractive but nevertheless valueless publications. A large amount of money is thus wasted by the merchants and taken from the proper channel to fill the pockets of some adventurer who reaches Los Angeles in a penniless condition and who after a few weeks of easy work, leaves here with considerable money."

NO CAUCUS.

Elsewhere in THE TIMES this morning is published a translation of an article which appeared some time since in the Novoe Vremya, a newspaper of St. Petersburg, on the subject of the Panama Canal. At the time of the publication of the article in the Russian paper, it was heralded abroad as an editorial opinion unfavorable to the Nicaragua Canal. In view of the fact that the Novoe Vremya is the official organ of the Russian government, an exaggerated importance was attached to the article in question. From the translation, and the accompanying explanation by the translator, P. A. Tverskoy, it fully appears that the article was not in any sense an editorial expression of the Novoe Vremya, but was merely a communication from a private citizen, and was published over his signature as an individual opinion, without comment or endorsement of any kind from the Russian paper. These facts, it is hardly necessary to say, present the article in an entirely different aspect from that in which it was first presented to the American public, and so it almost wholly of significance or interest.

In point of fact, the article of Mr. Skalkovsky is an *ex parte* plea, and a rather lame one at that, in favor of the Panama Canal. The writer is a member of the technical board of the New Panama Canal Company, and his efforts in behalf of the enterprise undertaken and wrecked by M. de Lesseps is not likely to be entirely disinterested. The Nicaragua Canal project is mentioned only incidentally, and the article, in its entirety, is unworthy of the importance which has been attached to it.

So long as the honest representatives at Sacramento stand fast where they are the election of Burns is an impossibility. It is there that they should stick and hang until the last day of the session, if necessary, to defeat the disaster that would come upon the Commonwealth through the success of this notorious candidate, whose ambition to become a Senator of the United States is an insolent affront to every respectable, reputable and self-respecting Californian.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES there is reprinted from the San Francisco Chronicle an article on this subject, which hits the nail on the head. It is the duty of every good citizen to protest to the members of the Legislature against going into a caucus which may mean everlasting disgrace to the State and the disruption of the Republican party. Let the fight be fought to a finish on the floor, for by this method only can the defeat of Dan Burns be absolutely assured!

COL. WATTERSON ON PROTECTION.

It is not often that a newspaper which has long and vigorously advocated free trade will go so far as to admit that tariff protection has been a benefit to the country. Col. Henri Watterson, "escort, and, if need be, defender," of the star-eyed goddess of reform, makes the following chivalrous and somewhat breezy admissions in his newspaper, the Louisville Courier-Journal. The colonel must have been in an unusually mellow mood when giving expression to such sentiments:

"From a collar-button to a locomotive there is nothing not produced today in America which is not produced cheaper and better than its counterpart in Europe. So much, no more, and no less, goes to the credit of the protective system. So much the star-eyed goddess of revenue reform—a little mother, a trifling embodiment, though still beautiful—is bound to admit. Whatever else she is, she is, and always has been, and always will be, virtuous, though the gentlewoman, her escort, and, if need be, her defender, ventures these suggestions in regard to present conditions: That, except for the artificial stimulation of the tariff, the process of perfection would have been perhaps slower, but not less sure and thorough; that the intervening time would have been filled with more wholesome and more honest policies; that the distribution of wealth and work would have been more equal; that, except for protectionism, we should not have had agrarianism; except for McKinley and not Bryan, and all that he implied, the same year, and, finally, that it was the mercy of God that the Spanish war—which the McKinley administration tried to avert—had wiped out the earth with those ominous domestic dissensions raised up great world-wide issues that insure us the republic of our fathers for at least another century."

TO BENEFIT HOME PRODUCTS.

An effort is being made by the Manufacturers' Association of Portland, Or., to bring about the enactment of a law by the Legislature of that State for the protection of home industries. The bill which is designed to accomplish this result is similar in its provisions to the California law, which requires the managers of public institutions to purchase articles of home manufacture in preference to like articles of foreign manufacture, price, fitness and quality of such products being equal to those of the competing products. The California law has never been very rigidly enforced, but it has undoubtedly been of considerable benefit in encouraging home manufactures. Its provisions are certainly not unjust, and it would be well if the spirit of the law were observed by citizens generally as well as by the officials of public institutions.

With the approach of each tourist season, the advertising fakir makes his appearance in Los Angeles, and he generally succeeds in mulcting the merchants out of several thousand dollars for which the latter receive absolutely no returns. The advertising fakir generally presents a plausible argument about the publication of a tourist guide or an illustrated pamphlet of Los Angeles and Southern California, promising a circulation of ten thousand copies to be distributed free in public places. The merchant is induced to take a page of writeup or a view of his store, and pays a large price for an advertisement that probably will never be seen by those for whom it is intended.

It is a well-known fact that the schemers who come here with such an advertising proposition are totally irresponsible, and as soon as they have succeeded in obtaining sufficient patronage to

and South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, have embodied it in their jurisprudence. Even the rough Territories, like Arizona and New Mexico, have it. Congress has acted upon it for the District of Columbia. An epitome of the different laws to be found in a recently-published work, entitled "Laws Relating to Religious Corporations," by William Henry Roberts, D.D., LL.D., (a work which is to be found in the State Library at Sacramento,) will bear out this statement. (See pp. 555 to 574.) California alone acts upon the opposite principle.

"It is interesting to inquire why it

is that those men can succeed in a city like Los Angeles, that has for years been flooded with fake advertising schemes of different characters. Yet it must be said that our merchants are easy victims of the persuasive powers of the expert advertising fakir and that Los Angeles has for many years been considered a fertile field where any advertising scheme finds a healthy growth. It is said that at the present time no less than six such propositions are now being presented to our merchants for their favorable consideration.

"When will our merchants learn to choose between judicious and fake advertising? The legitimate field for advertising is certainly broad enough to supply the demand without resorting to the many side issues that are presented in the garb of specially attractive but nevertheless valueless publications.

A large amount of money is thus wasted by the merchants and taken from the proper channel to fill the pockets of some adventurer who reaches Los Angeles in a penniless condition and who after a few weeks of easy work, leaves here with considerable money."

to discriminate unjustly against goods manufactured outside of the State. If the quality of such goods is better than that of the competing article of domestic manufacture, public officials are at liberty, and it is their duty, to purchase the outside product, provided the price is as low as, or lower than, that of the home product. But it is perfectly right that the latter should have the preference, other things being equal; therefore the law is right in spirit as well as in letter.

The law requiring physicians to report cases of contagious diseases to the Board of Health is an eminently proper one, and Health Officer Powers will have the approval of the public in prosecuting violations of this law. Physicians are no more superior to the law than are other men, and they should not be permitted to imperil the public health and go unpunished.

It would seem to be within the domain of that investigating Committee at Sacramento to find out how much influence exerted on behalf of Newlands, both the Senate and Assembly had adjourned until Monday before this publication, but it is probable that an investigation of the charges will be made when the Legislature reassembles, perhaps postponing the Senatorial election, which is called for next Tuesday.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR ELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)
BISMARCK (N. D.) Jan. 20.—A sensational statement was published this evening in the News, which is devoted to the Senatorial aspirations of Congressman Frank Newlands, charging that Assemblyman Leidy of Esmeralda county had been paid \$50 and had been promised a position in the Southern Pacific office at San Francisco to vote for the reelection of Senator Stewart.

A counter charge is made by the Stewart managers to the effect that Leidy was induced to remain away from the caucus through improper influence exerted on behalf of Newlands. Both the Senate and Assembly had adjourned until Monday before this publication, but it is probable that an investigation of the charges will be made when the Legislature reassembles, perhaps postponing the Senatorial election, which is called for next Tuesday.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR ELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)
BISMARCK (N. D.) Jan. 20.—Porter J. McCumber, Republican, was elected Senator in the joint Assembly today, receiving 77 votes. Thomas Kehoe received the fusion vote of 13.

DELAWARE'S FIFTH BALLOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)
DOVER (Del.) Jan. 20.—The fifth ballot for United States Senator resulted: Gray, 16; Addicks, 11; Dupont, 11; Francis G. Dupont, 1; John A. Nichols, 4.

HAYWARD'S GAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)
LINCOLN (Neb.) Jan. 20.—On the fourth ballot for United States Senator, Hayward gained four votes, making him forty, a majority of a Republican caucus, should one be called. The vote in detail was: Allen, 53; Hayward, 40; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; Field, 2; Lamberton, 3; Reese, 2; Adams, Weston, Hinshaw, 2; Hainer, 1; Foss, 2; Cornish, 1; Van Dusen, 1.

NO CHANGE AT ALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)
OLYMPIA (Wash.) Jan. 20.—Five ballots were taken today, there being no change from first vote.

FIVE MORE BALLOTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)
SALT LAKE (Utah.) Jan. 20.—The Legislature comes out openly and above board and states that red neckties are out of date. This is well. One will now be able to tell whether the thing he sees coming down street at night is a streetcar headlight or one of those red ties fastened onto a man.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)
LINCOLN (Neb.) Jan. 20.—

The Times**THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.**

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Jan. 20.—Reported by George W. Franklin, Local Forecast Officer. Wind at 10 o'clock a.m., the barometer 30.15; at 5 p.m., 30.10. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 58 deg. and 68 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 31 per cent; 5 p.m., 38 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 6 miles; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 1 mile. Maximum temperature, 77 deg.; minimum temperature, 51 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 58 San Francisco 54
San Diego 54 Portland 52

Weather Conditions.—An area of high pressure overspreads Idaho, Utah and Nevada, whence the great winds blow toward the coast and the Southwest, conditions which are causing northerly winds and clear weather in Southern California, and southerly winds with cloudy weather and rain in Oregon and Washington. The temperature has risen from Central California northward. It has fallen slightly in the San Joaquin Valley and remained stationary in Southern California. Slightly cooler weather is reported from the mountain sections.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Continued fair, mild weather tonight and Saturday, and winds mostly northerly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 5 p.m.—Weather conditions are general fairness. The prevailing are the seasonal rains to date, as compared with those of same date last season, and rainfall in last twenty-four hours:

Last twenty-thousand. This last four hours, season season.

Eureka 17.89 Red Bluff 1.65 Sacramento 7.55 5.28 San Francisco 7.67 5.12 Fresno 3.72 2.30 San Luis Obispo 6.99 2.62 Los Angeles 2.88 2.77 San Diego 3.41 2.94 Yuma 1.33 1.02

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 58 deg.; minimum, 45 deg.; mean, 54 deg.

The weather is generally cool, dry, from Central California. Northward and eastward to the Rocky Mountains. Light rain has fallen in Washington, Northern and Eastern Oregon, and snow in Idaho. The pressure is highest in Southern Idaho and lowest in Northern Montana. The changes have been very light. There has been general but slight rise temperature over the entire Pacific Slope. Conditions are favorable for fair weather in California. See below.

A forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending midnight, January 21:

Northern California: Light, fair, variable winds.

Southern California: Fair Saturday; cool, warm west wind.

Arizona: Fair Saturday.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Saturday; light, variable winds.

Special from Mt. Tamalpais: Cloudy; wind northwest, 30 miles; temperature, 58 deg.; maximum temperature, 60 deg.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

At present the indications are that if anything "erupts" in this city, it will not be smallpox, but trouble about enforced vaccination.

Young Arthur Cook, who fooled his mother, making her think he was dead, evidently does not regret half so much the fact that he caused her great pain as that he has been pilloried in public for his heartlessness. There ought to be legal punishment for such inhumanity.

It is unfortunate that the law has constantly to be invoked in order to protect Westlake Park from being despoiled by the approach of oil wells, but since this is necessary it is well that there is such an institution as the Westlake Improvement and Protective Association to make the effort.

The Arizona Legislature, which cannot have an opportunity to develop a scandal in the election of a United States Senator, seems, nevertheless, to be starting out with no disregard of the loaves and fishes having made appointments for a number of offices which had not been created when the appointments were made.

That Boston paper which says California is not prospering will perhaps be better acquainted with this section after the teachers from the Hub shall have been here next summer and seen the new residences and business blocks which the growth of population has necessitated, and the new hotels the increasing number of visitors has made a demand for.

Lieut. W. H. Masser's suggestion that an effort be made to secure the establishment of a branch of the government Hydrographic Office in this city, is one which is likely to meet with general approval. In the natural course of events, the development of the shipping interests of Southern California will demand the establishment of such an office in Southern California within a few years, at the longest.

Death of a Talented Woman.

Mrs. Helen F. McKay died yesterday at 10:45 a.m. at her home, No. 144 West Broadway, San Francisco. Mrs. McKay, known as "Merri" Miss Hurley, was born in New York City in 1857. She graduated from Fordham College at the age of 17, having graduated from the High School at 13. Mrs. McKay was an accomplished music teacher, both vocal and instrumental. She was a Franciscan, she sang in St. Mary's choir for about twelve years, and was leading soprano in the Handel and Haydn Vocal Society. She also sang for some time in both cathedral choirs in this city. In 1883 Mrs. McKay received the complimentary ticket to the World's Fair given by one of the ladies belonging to the most popular lady belonging to the A.O.F. Society, the distinction being conferred upon Mrs. McKay in recognition of her valuable services to the ladies' annex of the A.O.F.

Death of a Pioneer.

Mrs. Emma Vignes, who had been a resident of this city for nearly half a century, is dead at her home, No. 326 South Avenue 21. She had been ill for several months, the cause of her death being a complication of diseases from which she had long been a sufferer. The deceased came to California from Havre, France, with her parents early in life, and had resided here ever since. She was married in 1859, and raised a large family. Six of her children survive her—J. R. Vignes of Long Beach, Mrs. Colson, Mrs. Armitage, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. J. Quindin and Fred Vignes. The funeral will be held this morning at 10 o'clock the remains being brought from the family vault in the St. Peter's Cemetery, where requiem mass will be celebrated, after which the interment will take place in the new Catholic cemetery.

Mr. Holabird Thanked.

At the regular meeting of the Westlake Improvement and Protective Association, Chairman Holabird of the Executive Committee tendered his resignation. In accepting it the association adopted a resolution thanking Mr. Holabird for his work in the interests of the organization.

VACCINATION, 50 CENTS.

Koch Medical Institute, 431½ South Spring Street. Hours 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS.**PETITIONS ARE BEING CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE CITY.**

Enthusiastic Haters of Vaccine Virus Hold Daily Meetings in the Currier Building to Formulate a Protest to the Boards of Education and Health.

Anti-vaccination petitions and declarations have been circulated broadcast throughout the city, and are being signed by hundreds of persons. This is an outgrowth of the mass meeting held at Music Hall Wednesday night, when a committee was appointed to protest to the Boards of Health and Education against the compulsory vaccination of school children.

Members of this committee, together with several other persons who are enthusiastic on the anti-vaccination proposition, held meetings in room 203 of the Currier building nearly all day yesterday. They studied the State statute on vaccination, and also the Compulsory Education Act. It is the opinion of some of them that the two are contradictory, and this feature of the anti-virus campaign will be brought up, when petitions which are now being circulated throughout the city are presented to the Legislature.

A slight mistake of W. P. Musaus, the secretary appointed at the recent mass meeting, caused considerable annoyance of the meeting yesterday afternoon, and caused considerable annoyance, confusion and amusement in the Currier building yesterday. The secretary asked those to whom he sent cards to meet in room 302, instead of 303, his office. Several physicians have their offices in the first room, and many an anti-vaccinationist was compelled to sign a declaration against immunizing school children with "poison."

In the mean time, it is said the physicians were quite busy attending to patients who had come to be vaccinated. When this had been going on for some time the anti-vaccinationists stationed a lookout in the lower corridor to direct the bearers of cards to the proper room.

Twenty-five copies of the following declaration were sent out yesterday to nearly as many different precincts of the city. The bearers will circulate them upon houses to houses, and the signatures thus secured with the declaration, will be presented to the Boards of Health and Education, when the protest against compulsory vaccination is made.

Following is the petition:

"At a mass meeting held in Music Hall on the evening of January 18, a committee was appointed to canvass the city of Los Angeles, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of its citizens upon this most vital question of compulsory vaccination, which is now being enforced in our city.

"Believing that in many cases the health and even the lives of children are endangered by vaccination, and fearing that the parent and not an arbitrary law should be the judge of the need of vaccination:

"Now, therefore, if you are opposed to compulsory vaccination and the expulsion of your children from the public schools, unless they are vaccinated, will you kindly sign this paper, thereby agreeing to advocate it may concern, against compulsory vaccination, and assisting in the effort now being made to mitigate this evil."

A lack of aid in circulating the declarations is hampering the work to some extent, but the anti-vaccinationists expect to send many more out today. Meetings of several committees appointed at the mass meeting Wednesday night will meet in room 202 of the Currier building today, and those who desire to aid in spreading the petitions will be supplied with them. These circuits will be repeated on Tuesday, and a report of the work done up to that time, will be made at another mass meeting which is to be held Wednesday or Thursday evening of next week.

Following is a copy of the petition which is being circulated throughout the city for signatures, and which is to be sent to the Legislature:

"The undersigned citizens of the United States and residents of the Assembly District of California, hereby respectfully request and petition the Legislature of the State of California, now assembled, to repeal the二十四章 of the statutes of 1889, and of February 20, 1889, known as the Compulsory Vaccination Law. And your petitioners will ever pray."

John Robson, chairman of the committee appointed to protest to the Boards of Health and Education, received a letter yesterday saying "School children must be vaccinated before they can go to school." It is the opinion of the subject that children having to be vaccinated in a second time within two or three years, and expressed the hope that Mr. Robson and his associates in the anti-vaccination propaganda would be successful in their efforts.

The Arizona Legislature, which cannot have an opportunity to develop a scandal in the election of a United States Senator, seems, nevertheless, to be starting out with no disregard of the loaves and fishes having made appointments for a number of offices which had not been created when the appointments were made.

That Boston paper which says California is not prospering will perhaps be better acquainted with this section after the teachers from the Hub shall have been here next summer and seen the new residences and business blocks which the growth of population has necessitated, and the new hotels the increasing number of visitors has made a demand for.

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CIENFUEGOS.

ONCE THE MOST WIDE-AWAKE TOWN ON THE ISLAND.

The Center of One of the Richest Sugar-producing Districts in the World.

A CLEAN, AMERICANIZED CITY.

CAPITAL MAY BE TRANSFERRED FROM HAVANA TO CIENFUEGOS.

A Swell Oriental Casino—Well-appointed Hotels—A Palace With Grimsoe History—Some Sunday Diversions.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.— CIENFUEGOS, Dec. 29.—As this city of the fiery cognomen is just now the most interesting place in Cuba, where the Stars and Stripes will be officially unfurled early in January, the tide of visiting Americans has turned this way from Havana. And the old town, which, by the way, is pronounced as if spelled See-an-foo-a-goose, is well worth a visit for its own sake.

As everybody knows nowadays, since the once misty geography of Cuba has become a matter of consequence to the outside world—Cienfuegos lies on the south coast of Trinidad—the latter occupying the exact center of the shore line. It is the southern terminus of the most important railway line in the island, which passes through the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and several steamship lines, American, English and Cuban, also make it a regular port of call. Before the war, Cienfuegos rejoiced under the pseudonym of "The Philadelphia of Cuba"—as much because it was neater than any other place on the island, and to being what Yankees term "wide awake" as on account of the considerable enterprises of several Pennsylvanians in the vicinity. The cruel fortunes of war, however, have put it to sleep again, in spite of the fact that four thousand men are awake it but Gabriel's trumpet, or Maj. Dusenbury in the role of a middle-aged, bay-winged Prince Charming, with his powdered wands, the American flag?

The zig-zag journey from Havana to Cienfuegos begins at dawn and ending in darkness, with four changes of cars and no end of dust, heat and discomfort. Travelers must bring both food and water, for neither are to be had along this most important railway line of Cuba. The town and its rail and road lines, and small loaves of sour bread, dirty and hard as brickbats, carried in low, flat baskets on the heads of peddlers gamins. It is devoutly to be hoped that when American-Indies Company gets hold of this line, it is promised in the near future, in connection with the new road it is about to build from the Casa Blanca wharves of Havana to Metanzas, the comfort of the traveling public will receive something more than the present railroads built by English capital, have been run by so-called "conservative" Englishmen, whose ideas of conservatism seem to have demanded the snail's pace and stupidity.

Even in the darkness of night, as you emerge from a railroad depot much larger than the Havana station, in a decent cab through broad, well-lit streets to a good hotel, you receive an impression of the progressiveness of Cienfuegos, quite foreign to the country. A day's sight confirms the opinion. Instead of the narrow, dark alleys, rambling up hill and down, which distinguish its older neighbors, Santiago and Trinidad, Cienfuegos's streets are straight, well-paved and level laid out with the regularity of a chess board. They were long ago lighted with gas, while the lanterns were yet depending on oil lamps. The fact is, the town is already so Americanized as to be somewhat of a disappointment to the average curiosity-hunting tourist, who misses the mud-walled houses of Espana and Ifigua. Bright, clean and surprising, one of the schoolboy's "shining morning face," and explains at a glance the talk one hears so much of nowadays in Havana, concerning the capital from four corners, each having an infested seat to this side of the island. Cienfuegos, common-place two-story, freshly-painted houses might belong to any interior town in the United States, and are also so nearly alike that a man coming from the United States needs to be comparatively sober not to mistake his neighbor's casa for his own. The present population is officially reckoned at 65,000, including a number of English and American merchants and planters (who are all here before the war) engaged in the sugar and tobacco trade. Santa Clara province, of which Cienfuegos is the seaport outlet, you know, is the chief sugar-producing section of Cuba, and in better days the tobacco industry was not far behind. La Oficina, the local newspaper, asserts that before the war, the average annual export of the tobacco plantations amounted to 60,000 hogsheads of sugar, and I dare not tell you its figures on tobacco, lest you doubt the veracity of that venerable organ. The name of a little inland sheltering key of Don Lobo, a remarkable wooded islet which Columbus named "The Queen's Gardens," in the green glades of which his caravans wandered aimlessly many days—is safe and comodious, and this is one of the rare ports in which steamers come up to a wharf, as at New York, permitting passengers to land without the unimproved small boats.

Do you ask, "How did the town come by its singular name?" We have all read the romantic story how Columbus, while in the thousands of bights and coves of Dove, Lucas, charmed with the translucent blues of the cienfuegos, "Look a hundred fires!"

HENRY SEDLEY DEAD.

Graduated a Civil Engineer He became a Newspaper Man.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Henry Sedley is dead at his home in this city, aged 68 years. He was graduated as a civil engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic School at Troy, and from there went to San Francisco, where he surveyed many of the principal streets. After completing his work, he made a tour of the world. He returned to this city and became assistant editor of the Commercial and Enquirer, under Col. James Watson Webb.

Later he went to England, where he remained for four years, during which time he wrote two novels, "Dangerfield's Run" and "The Rover." Mr. Sedley then returned to this city, where he started a paper called the Round Table, and lost considerable money in this. Then he became assistant editor of the Evening Post, with William Culen Bryant, and after that was music critic and book reviewer for the New York Tribune. He then became part owner of the Commercial Advertiser, and was with that paper for a number of years.

FASTEST CASH REGISTER KNOWN.

The Modern Osborn, no drawer, porcelain; piano keys; mistakes instantly corrected; eleven inch deep; price less than one-half of the grade machines. Agency 258 Main street.

MALT Vine, \$2.50 dozen. Woolacott.

DIVORCE AND LIQUOR.

NATIONAL REFORM CONVENTION DISCUSSES THE EVILS.

Divorce Should be Limited to the One Biblical Reason, and Marriage of Divorced Persons Should be Forbidden—Prohibition the Remedy for Intemperance.

then Governor-General of Cuba, whose administration was signalized by such important events as the cession of Florida to the United States and a number of legal measures, including the abolition of slavery, which led to the speedy end of that abominable institution in all the Spanish colonies. Cienfuegos was created by the exigencies of a growing sugar trade. The finest plantation of the island are connected with it, either by rail or water-way, and that it will be the center of the rapid future development of American territory, with plenty of money to develop the incomparable resources of the surrounding country, requires neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to foresee.

Today there are three tolerable hotels in the city, all of them decent, comfortable, and spacious. The last-named popular resort (Spanish for clubhouse) which are such prominent features of all Spanish-American cities are particularly numerous in Cienfuegos, to the detriment of domestic institutions. The finest clubhouse in Cuba, found in the city, is to my knowledge, frequented by upward of five hundred Chinamen. An abandoned Celestial, was educated at Harvard and speaks a good deal better English than the many Englishmen with their "cautns" and "donches" known. The place is worth visiting, being fully up to its kind in Spanish elegance. A broad hallways paved with white marble, leads to a magnificent sala, marbled and pillared, which opens into a vast court yard, where palms and pomegranates flourish around a central fountain. Upstairs, in a big reception room, sits Jesus surrounded by other gods, and especially the Devil, who has a moral right to immortality. He said that the rapid increase in the number of divorces in this country forbodes great evil. The discussion was open to all present, and the opinions expressed by all parties were favorable to a uniform divorce law for the whole country, limited to the case of adultery, instead of the six causes recognized in this State and the fourteen recognized in some states.

Rev. Mr. Meeney of the Protestant Episcopal Church took the place of Bishop Johnson of the same denomination, who had been unexpectedly called from the city. He took the ground that there was but one just cause for divorce, and that the Biblical cause, and even in that case he maintained that the divorced people had no moral right to immortality. He said that the rapid increase in the number of divorces in this country forbodes great evil. In referring to the saloon question, Dr. White said that when the people became convinced that the saloons must be put down that it could be accomplished. He denied that there was a law "on the books" on the subject, but said that the conscientious convictions did not dictate above all other considerations. In speaking of the problems which now confront the government in relation to the Philippines and Porto Rico, he said:

"Believing law, and especially constitutional law, to be a potent educator of the people, eventually bringing the masses of the people into accord with its sentiment; believing, again, that the public mind has been largely swayed by the idea, so widely published and persistently pressed, that our laws are good enough if they were only enforced.

"Resolved, that this convention declares as its judgment that no law nor provision, whether constitutional or otherwise, is good enough that in the least infringes upon or contravenes the law of God or works an injury to any of our Christian institutions.

"Believing that the prevalence of Sabbath breaking, the dissipation of its rest, and the transformation of its sanctity into the hum of business, the gaiety of pleasure and the follies of the continental Sunday, are due, in part, to the Congressional act of 1810 that established a Sunday mail system, out of which has naturally grown the Sunday train system, and to no little extent, the Sunday newspaper.

"Resolved, that the judgment of this convention that what is done in secularizing the Sabbath and converting it into worldly business is wrong and contrary in spirit and letter to the law of Him who said: 'Six days shalt thou work, and do all thy work, for the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shall not do any work,' and that it demands of all loyal Christians a faithful testimony against it, and a consistent walk of separation from it. And, further, be it

resolved, that we recommend the putting forth of every effort for the re-enactment of a Sunday law in this State.

"Believing that all government, likewise gives authority and legal right to the things licensed, that in taking money for such license, the government assumes the responsibility of and accountability for what is done, let us, by the license party; believing that the saloon license is largely the cause and source of the liquor traffic, in this country, using another figure, the taproot of it.

"Resolved, that the license of any known and admitted evil is wrong, and especially that the license of the liquor saloon is wrong, in act and principle, attended as it must be, with so many disastrous consequences to individuals, families and communities, as to be protested against by the voice and vote and act of all the faithful followers of Him who always went about doing good." And, further, that we urge all friends of temperance to unite in this cause, and that there is every indication that the company contemplated early construction work.

"The few officials of the company who are in a position to know about the surveys will not deny that such is the intention. They simply pretend not to know anything about the subject. Recently an order was let by the company in the amount of 40,000 tons of steel rails. Delivery of these rails is to commence immediately. This tonnage is sufficient to build about 430 miles of rails. The company has no use for this large quantity of rails in California, or any place west of El Paso and Ogden at present. If it is desired to use new rails east of El Paso it would not have them delivered here, nor would it give such a large order at once simply to replace old rails.

"It is true that the company has fifty miles of track to build in the gap on the Coast division between Salt and Elwood. It is admitted that 5500 tons of rails will be required for that purpose. All or most of the rails must be intended therefore for new construction in the district where the company has forty surveyors under two of its engineers at work.

"The physicians of Los Angeles and Southern California, acting in the capacity of sanitary and medical officers, their efforts to secure the passage of such State and municipal enactment, as shall require that all theaters, auditoriums, halls, churches and other places of public assembly be not only constructed of proper materials, with suitable aisles and fire escapes, but sufficiently definite to prevent it.

Doubtless a very large proportion of retail and many wholesale grocers are unaware of the extent to which adulteration prevails. Those who do use mixing and mislabeling, and those who practice the work of adulterating reduced to a science, are the ones who should usually be held responsible.

Since, however, because of the absence of sufficiently definite brands giving names and addresses of manufacturers, the latter cannot be reached to look to his retail dealer as the proper guarantor of the genuineness of the article he sells.

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the latter cannot be reached to look to his retail dealer as the proper guarantor of the genuineness of the article he sells.

"The physicians of Los Angeles and Southern California, acting in the capacity of sanitary and medical officers,

their efforts to secure the passage of such State and municipal enactments, as shall require that all theaters, auditoriums, halls, churches and other places of public assembly be not only constructed of proper materials, with suitable aisles and fire escapes, but sufficiently definite to prevent it.

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AS TO RUSSIA.

NOT INTERFERING WITH AMERICA'S CANAL ENTERPRISE.

The Novoe Vremya's Article on "Panama or Nicaraguan" Merely an Individual's Views.

THE COMMUNICATION IN FULL.

ARGUMENTS OF AN EMINENT RUSSIAN ENGINEER.

He Thinks the Panama Enterprise Should Be Assisted in Order to Stand Off the Ambitious United States.

Something of a sensation was caused in this country a few weeks ago by the publication of a cablegram under a London date which conveyed the idea that the official organ of the Russian government at St. Petersburg had taken a strong position against the construction of the Nicaragua Canal and that the sentiments expressed therein were in a sense official. That this is a mistake is shown clearly in the following letter to The Times and in the article itself, which is literally translated for this newspaper:

"LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18, 1899.—[To the Editor of The Times:] Inclosed please find, as promised, the translation from the Russian of the letter of Mr. K. Skalkovsky, which appeared in the St. Petersburg newspaper, Novoe Vremya, on December 11-23 last.

"Its author has a European reputation as an authority upon various technical, engineering and economical questions, writes a great deal in the most prominent magazines and papers of Russia and France, and a letter from him cannot be refused publication by any Russian editor, exactly as you could not afford to refuse to publish a letter of an American of national reputation and acknowledged ability. Mr. Skalkovsky states himself that he is a member of the technical board of the new Panama Canal Company, and undoubtedly has written this letter at that company's request, and in order to exact sympathy for it in Russia. The Novoe Vremya is in no way, shape or form responsible for his personal ideas, but the author is a single line removed in the same number in which it appeared or during the six days following, and the letter has no significance whatever, no more, at any rate, than the ideas of Prof. Jordan on the same subject. The letter itself is evidently very well written, and could come either in its technical part or in his political conclusions, and does not deserve much attention. Mr. Skalkovsky does not belong to the regular staff of the Novoe Vremya, is only a casual contributor to its papers, and always under the full name which first in Russia, makes the paper itself entirely irresponsible for the article. Truly yours,

P. A. TVERSKOY.

The communication from Mr. Skalkovsky in full is as follows:

"ANIMA ON PANAMA." A letter to the Editor: Of late there have appeared in our newspapers, not altogether correct reports about the present situation of the question of the canal, that is to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, and the Isthmus of Panama. The English and the Spanish press have also mentioned the Panamericana Corridor more than three centuries ago. This inaccuracy, due to American statements, is best shown by the following extract from a letter of the New York correspondent of the Commercial and Industrial Review, which appeared a few days ago:

"The project of the Nicaragua Canal has met with new obstacles. Lately several articles appeared in our press, which are in favor of the Panama and against the Nicaragua Canal and this strange and absurdly affected consideration public attention. Members of the Campagne Nouvelle du Canal de Panama—New Panama Canal Company—successors of the old stock company of Lessers, are now in Washington. This commission states that the Panama Canal, its route is worth \$100,000,000 and can be completed in six years. They also state that even the climate of the Isthmus of Panama has undergone a great change for the better during the last decade, and that his objection to the route does not now hold good. But how can we believe them?"

"Being a member of the technical board of said company, I can assure the reader that the above is not correct, the real situation being totally different. Although the sympathies of a certain portion of the English and American press and of some of the American statesmen are undoubtedly in favor of the Nicaragua route projected, there can be no serious comparison between this route and the Panama route."

"The New Panama Canal Company, although successful to its lessers enterprise, cannot be called its offspring. On the contrary its leaders, its aims and its ways and means are totally different. The old company failed not only because a large part of its capital was employed in buying up statesmen and politicians, but also because it was impossible to construct the canal without locks and to excavate the mountain range, to the depth of 350 feet with the means which were at its disposal. When that company failed, there remained a billion of francs worth of beautifully built structures, a million worth of other property in good shape, including the railroad across the Isthmus of Darien and a steamship line from Colon to New Orleans; f.200,000,000 worth of different claims against banks and private parties. To throw all this away was, of course, impossible. Therefore a syndicate of solid capitalists, composed partly of former creditors and contractors of the canal, with the assistance of 'Credit Lyonnais,' the greatest private financial institution of France, formed a new Panama Canal Company, the nucleus of its capital consisted of f.65,000,000 collected on account of the above mentioned claims for f.200,000,000. The board of directors of the new company, whose president is the well-known Frenchman, many a rich citizen of the city of Lyons, has acted very cautiously and wisely. They have determined to build an international canal in the true sense of the word, and one that being fully up to the requirements of modern shipping would be of great value to the world. It will get upon its completion, and not with imaginary and existing shipping. A separate statistical commission, under the presidency of the famous economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, made an exact estimate of the expected traffic and came to the conclusion that the canal, in order to pay, should not carry (exclusive of whatever work is already done upon it) more than f.600,000,000. Such a canal can be built only with locks, but that was not the chief difficulty to its completion. In order to form the lake necessary for the ship to feed the locks, it is necessary to dam the Charron River, which is very unreliable and subject to great overflows. The tropical rains allow steady work only during three months in the year, and the excavations in the Culebra Mount-

tains, although less difficult than the building of a sea-level canal, still will require at least ten years of time. In order to assure the feasibility of the completion of the entire work, the committee has elected its permanent technical board. This board, many members of which have personally inspected the canal, was selected very wisely. Besides its president, the clever constructor, Robiglio, it counts among its members the most famous foreign hydro-engineers and professors of that science. The chief engineer of the Transatlantic Steamship Company, the famous contractor and builder of marine structures, Gerican, and from among the foreigners—the engineers who built the Kiel Canal in Germany, of Manchester, the Panama Canal of Chicago Canal in the United States, the chief engineer of the port of the city of New York, etc. I think it is very difficult to bring together a more experienced body of men. This board, after manyittings, passed upon the project of F. W. Mueller, and after some alterations, accepted it. By this project, the canal is to be completed in twelve years, at a not greater cost than from f.500,000,000 to f.600,000,000; in order that the stockholders, who will put up that capital, can get 5 to 6 per cent.

"One of the most important questions investigated was that of climate. Observations for twenty years did not show that the climate was either changed or improved, but the physician report compiled by Dr. Abbott, American, proves that if proper hygienic precautions are taken, it is not as dangerous as it was considered hitherto. It is certain that neither Europeans, nor Chinese, nor even African negroes, but only acclimated negroes of the Antilles Islands, especially from Jamaica, can successfully do the work. And as it is necessary to use at least 1,000 men, it is evident that more than 3000 are at work at present.) The organization of an adequate labor force is one of the main problems. Thus it appears, that the technical project of the new Panama Canal is entirely ready, is practically a continuation of that which is already done, and is the result of twenty years of experience. And as the investigations and the funding plan and running expenses are fully covered by the expected traffic, the financial side of the question is also successfully solved, and quite safe. At the same time the Nicaragua Canal project exists only on paper, and all its data are mere supposition, guesswork, and partly wrong. That canal is much longer and will doubtless cost more, because while Lake Nicaragua provides the water to feed the locks, the hardest work—the crossing of the mountain range is to be done in the region of the Atlantic Ocean, and that region on account of rainfall and temperature is far worse than the region of the Pacific, where the heaviest earth work of the Panama Canal is located. I will not stop to compare other technical difficulties, which would be interesting only to a specialist. It is also very important to note that the work on the Panama Canal is already done, and the labor forces organized, machinery and other property on the spot, and, as I mentioned above, in good order.

"The present session of the American Congress will be the scene of a very interesting strife. The promoters of the Nicaragua Canal have, for a long time, been unsuccessful in trying to gain a national guarantee for their enterprise—all they were able to get so far was the appointment of a commission which visited that region and made a tolerably favorable report, unaccompanied by any practical suggestions.

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LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Vaccination.

E. C. PLATT, M. D.: Since 1796 the world has been cursed by vaccination as an addition to man's ill and misfortunes. It has run its riotous course among all so-called civilized nations, lessening man's capacity to resist disease, creating disease and spreading the old ones broadcast. This state of affairs originated in an accident, which was heralded at the time as a wonderful discovery and has since been accepted, and is today accepted, with a blind and childish faith that does no credit to educated men. This was Jenner's so-called discovery, which was alleged to render men immune to attacks of smallpox.

Nothing could be more illogical and incomprehensible than this theory. Originally it rested entirely upon the dictum of the physician that he was so far in error that he urged his fellow-practitioners to be slow in attributing deaths to vaccination. The practice has been such a direct road to wealth that certain bright spirits have conceived the plan of extending it indefinitely. This idea has developed into the manufacture of syrups, serums, and elixirs that have been offered to the public during the past few years for the cure of diphtheria, consumption and everything else. But even a gullible public was not easily duped into accepting these and they have been cast aside by unanimous consent. Failure after failure and death after death from their use compelled their abandonment.

What was Jenner's discovery? He happened to notice that his milkmaid had a swollen finger and festered finger and that the cow which she was milking had a swollen udder covered with pustules that contained a yellow, watery fluid. Jenner jumped to the conclusion that the cow had smallpox and that she had transmitted it to the girl. As the girl, so far as is known, did not die from this inoculation, and did not afterward have smallpox, Jenner concluded that mankind could be inoculated with virus from a cow suffering from a kind of mange or itch and could survive the inoculation. He further contended that in case this person ever afterward had a feverish condition resembling smallpox, the disease would be very light. Upon this foundation has been built up the medical theory of inoculation, a theory which, if it could be ratified by law, in all the different branches that have been proposed, would, within a few centuries, wipe out the entire population of the globe.

In the honest practice of vaccination the virus is taken from the pustule on the udder of a cow afflicted with an ailment peculiar to her kind, which attacks her periodically throughout her natural life, without inoculation. These attacks come in the heated season, when the animal is flush with her milk and is living upon green succulent food. She is not infested with vermin or attacks, and only from a period of from five to twenty days does her flow of milk lessen in consequence of them. During this period of severest inflammation when her fever runs the highest, and she is swollen and hot, nodules form upon the udder, of the size of a small pea to that of a hazel nut. This is the extent of the manifestations of kine pox. The cow is not, in any respect, affected as is man when suffering from smallpox. Smallpox always attacks man in cold weather. It is a very malignant disease in man, causing great suffering and often ending in death. There is no known cause and no known remedy for kine pox. The herdsmen gives it no attention, failing to devise means for compelling the cows to stand while the vaccinee is being milked. The cow's calf nurses as usual and is not inoculated. There is even a question whether Jenner's milkmaid was inoculated with the virus while milking the cow. She may have stood near the stable door or have worn on the sleeve of her wash-board and have taken cold afterward. There being no resemblance whatever between kine pox in the cow and smallpox in man it is manifestly absurd to suppose that smallpox can be prevented or cured by inoculating mankind with kine pox. It would be just as reasonable to attempt to cure cancer of the breast by inoculating with the excretions from a bumpy-kaw cow. It is infamous to take virus from the fevered flesh of an animal and transfer it to the temples of a child or a cow, or a horse requires from ten to twelve times as large a dose of medicine to allay a fever or to produce any pathological effect as is required by a man. The disproportion is fourfold in the case of a child. No one can tell what disturbance will occur in the patient's system from this inoculation, nor can there be conflict at once set up between the different temperaments involved, but there is greatest risk of transferring specific poisons which may produce most disastrous effects. The appalling results of vaccination in an unscientific department of medical practice, would lead to innumerable suits for malpractice.

Inflammation sufficient to poison the blood invariably affects the lungs sooner or later, and from that cause death. Vaccination, therefore, to induce a condition of the lungs that invites consumption, and the mortality from this cause is properly ascribed in great degree to vaccination.

An unreasonable and the blind acceptance of any so-called scientific vaccination prevents smallpox is the widespread and unnecessary fear of smallpox. Even when there are cases in any community not one in a thousand of the citizens need be exposed if proper attention to their duty is paid by officers of quarantine and boards of health.

There is no proof that vaccination has ever prevented a single case of smallpox as alleged proofs of this sort are mere assumptions. Thousands of people have lived to a good old age without either vaccination or inoculation. On the contrary, there is plenty of proof that inoculation does not prevent disease. In the recent war with Spain the so-called immunes at Santiago developed just as many cases of yellow fever, smallpox, and cholera as those who were not claimed to be immune. There are only two kinds of genuine immunes, the very vigorous and dead. All others are likely to take disease under favorable conditions.

If compulsory vaccination were attempted in a groves there would be such a vigorous opposition to the law would soon become a dead letter.

If such a law as this can stand other similar laws may be enforced until a revulsion of public sentiment forces the passing of such a law as that enacted in Rome during the fifteenth century, which abolished the giving of any medicines for at least hundred years. This curious but doubtless efficient law was enacted because the use of drugs had been carried to an extent that threatened the life of the nation and was thought that at least a hundred years would be required for the citizens of Rome to regain a normal condition of bodily health.

The remedy for this unjust legislation must be in public sentiment. Nowadays law-makers do not care what the people at least not in America, whose political futures are determined by votes. The public conscience should be aroused upon this important subject. Anti-vaccination leagues should be everywhere established and this stupid relic of medical barbarism, a heritage from the dark age of medical science, should be wiped out of existence.

Have We a Doctor Trust?

R. M. P., Los Angeles: Speaking of the tyranny of trades' unions, do you know of one more so than the Physicians' Union of Los Angeles? For instance, after a certain date, a child

THE MAN OF THE WEEK.



GEN. MARCUS F. MILLER.

Gen. Marcus F. Miller, in command of the United States forces at Iloilo, is the American military hero of the new year. The Philippine rebels are finding him a hard man to handle. They demanded that he take no action until Aguinaldo could be heard from. The general said "No," and prepared to land his troops. Then the foreign residents besought him to wait. Again Miller said "No." The general is evidently going to make a Dewey of himself. The insurgents will find in him a soldier of far more experience and ability than any Spaniard they ever encountered. He is a regular army man, a West Pointer of the class of '58, and has served a pretty fair apprenticeship in fighting wild men in his own America, where he had several interesting jousts with Indians. Gen. Miller distinguished himself in the civil war. He was brevetted captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel for his services at Malvern Hill, in the Winchester campaign, and in the battle of Dinwiddie Courthouse. For his skillful and courageous conduct in the Indian wars of Idaho and California, he was given brevet of colonel. Ever since he left the military academy—fifty years ago—Gen. Miller has been in the service of his country, and his record has been capital. As a colonel of the regular army, before his promotion, he had full charge of the defenses of San Francisco, and at that time he was in command of the Third United States Infantry. He is a brave man and will take no nonsense from the Filipinos, who have been high-handed and exacting.

KNIFE TRADE BY MATT QUAY.

A Deal Engineered by Him When a Boy With a Future Judge.

New York Sun: "I see that Judge Harry White of Indiana county, Pa., is conspicuous among the workers for the reelection of United States Senator Quay," said an ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. "And this is due to the fact that he is a boy of twenty-eight."

What do you ask for vaccinating a child? I asked a union doctor, "Six bits." "But, I see a certain doctor advertises to do the work for four bits." "Oh, he's a quack." Note the similarity. "How much will you charge me for certain pieces of work?" "Ten dollars a day," replied the union workingman. "But I can get it done for \$1.50 a day." "Oh, he's a scab." But there is this difference: Generally the workingman asks only what he considers a fair price for his labor, and there is no one who will force you to pay him the job. You do not have to pay him his price; you can do it yourself, or let it go undone. But the doctors' union goes in for robbery, pure and simple. The city will only pay 25 cents for a vaccination case, while the union has put the price at 75 cents, and the union has almost a dead-pipe cinch on you. If you don't give a union doctor the job, because you are opposed to vaccination on conscientious grounds, or can do it yourself, well as he can, you are assured by your children debarred from the public schools, or humiliated into asking charity of the city in almost as public a manner as the doctors' union could desire. You know that an amateur in the "stand-and-deliver" principle as far as the doctors' trade is concerned.

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Eagan in Arizona.

Phoenix Herald: That fellow they call "Gen." Eagan is an old-timer here in the Territory, and was stationed at Whipple Barracks for many years. He was known as an irascible crank and a gambler, and was a favorite with his superiors. His action causes a congestion of the air passages (nose, throat and lungs) similar to acute catarrhal conditions.

But further, it causes severe constitutional disturbances which manifest themselves by neuralgias, rheumatism, pains (myalgia), fever and chills; and causes congestion of various internal organs, leaving the patient debilitated with weak heart; neuralgia, and frequently with weakened lungs and kidneys. These latter conditions are aggravated by remedies

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEY, Ellenville Ct., N. Y., writes:

"I took colic at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

act as beaters in the magnates' hunts for a wage of twopence a day. The occupation is a dangerous one, and the time is not counted in the annual fifty days' compulsory labor.

The wives of the peasants are required to sweep and scrub the local inns, houses, etc., and to work gratis. Finally, many land-owners use the peasants as beasts of burden, harnessing four men to the plow, instead of two oxen.

Stephen Varkony, who instigated the revolt against these degrading conditions of sport, is a son of Hungarian Wat Tyler. He is the son of a poor peasant, was educated in the farm-yard and graduated in the fields.

He is quite a typical horn-handson son of toll, is physically tall, stoutly built, and plenty of character in his shaggy hair and small eyes, with the suggestion of the Mongolian slit, and has that rough kind of natural humor that appeals to the simple peasant mind.

Varkony, whose power over the agricultural population of his country is unbounded, is one of the most interesting figures in modern Hungarian life.

MARVELS OF THE HUMAN BODY

Many Strange Facts Which are not Generally Known.

[London Mail:] Human beings are of all sizes, but the shortest is less than the tallest; the shortest man in every 200 exceeds the height of six feet. For every foot of stature a man should weigh from twenty-six to twenty-eight pounds, a proportion that is not the lot of all in this hurrying, scurrying days.

An average-sized man weighs 140 pounds, a woman 125 pounds. Curiously enough the mean height and weight of lunatics are below those of sane people. Another unexpected thing in this respect is that a negro's skeleton weighs more than that of an Englishman.

The vitalizing power is the blood, a drop of which takes but twenty-two seconds to go the round of the body. There passes through the heart once every three minutes an amount of this precious fluid equal to that of all contained in the body.

The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astonishing and unthought-of truths. It is estimated that, assuming the average speed of the heart to be sixty-nine beats a minute, the blood is traveled a yard and a half every second. In other words, seven miles an hour, 168 a day, or 61,320 per year.

If a man of 84 could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life, it would have traversed in that period of no less than 5,150,880 miles. The average size of one grain of the adult male is three pounds eight ounces; of a female, two pounds four ounces. The woman's brain begins to decline in weight after the age of 30, and man's not till ten years later. According to high authorities, the nerves, with the brain, gradually diminish in size, contracting with the brain, excepting in old age.

It is common with many of the profession, it had been my habit prior to my acquaintance with the stimulant non-depressant character of phenacetin, to take the drug in doses of one grain, when giving the other coal-tar products, to overcome their depressing effect. But the free use of alcohol is always followed by great depression and reaction. The contrary is true of the coal-tar product phenacetin. The action of this drug is soothing and its anodyne effect is usually followed by refreshing sleep.

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The palms of the hand and soles of the feet are composed of cushion-like tissue, so that sudden jolts and violent blows may be successfully resisted and no injury done to the muscles and bones underneath.

The muscles—which of the tongue monopolize eleven—and bones of the human structure in combination are capable of more than twelve hundred different motions.

The following of experience indicates that accidents are far more likely to occur to the right leg and arm than to the left. Further evidence of this fact is supplied by the makers of artificial limbs: they supply more of the right side of the body than to the other. Statistics show that in fifty-four cases out of a hundred the left leg is stronger than the right.

If a man could move his legs proportionately as fast as an ant he would travel not far short of 300 miles an hour.

Street-car Manners.

[The Gentlewoman:] There is that nagging—the child who climbs upon the seat, or sits in his mamma's lap and cleans his shoes on your clothes. I love children, when they are my own, but have children of my own now, but why should a child be permitted to annoy helpless passengers in public vehicles because he knows no better. He shouldn't. Would that this might reach the eyes of all riding cars, or be applied to the right side of the body. But the display supremely bad manners in not realizing that all that pay fares in public vehicles not only have rights, but should have regard for the rights of others.

Then there is the man who crosses his legs or with them extended, so that every woman who passes him has to run the risk of stumbling headlong, and is certain to soil her dress.

The woman who clutches and claws!

You do not see her, but does she ever touch your elbow and say, "Allow me to pass, please"? Never; she elbows and digs her way through you.

Brother to her in point of hogwash disregard for decency is the man who backs up against the hand rail and exclaims, "I'm sorry, but I'm late." He does this when he is in a mountainous figure, and tumbles off as best you may, and who looks as if you were taking leave of your senses when you say, "Permit me to pass" and by instinctively clutching your umbrella or umbrella and him makes his claim and interest comprehend that he has the upper hand.

These fifty days of compulsory labor are not successive, or at fixed intervals, but are continuous, and the man who does this is a pest.

Thereupon so many men are selected as are required. The land-owner almost invariably exacts this labor in the winter months, when the peasant's time is

most valuable to him.

In summer the peasant can earn as

much as one shilling a day; in winter not more than fourpence or sixpence.

In winter the peasants are compelled to



MONTGOMERY BROS.' NEW JEWELRY STORE

In the New Douglas Building, at the Corner of 3rd and Spring St.

OPENING DAY

Yourself and friends are cordially invited to attend our Reception

This Afternoon,
JANUARY THE TWENTY-FIRST

From 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Music by Arend's Orchestra. Flowers and Decorations by the Ingleside Floral Co.

Montgomery Bros.

Rid Yourself Of Rheumatism.

San Curo
TRADE MARK

San Curo, the great Uric Acid Remedy, seems to be doing wonderful things. A prominent doctor of this city, to whom we gave a bottle with our compliments, asking him to try it on some stubborn rheumatic case, writes us that instead of trying it on a rheumatic he tried it on a patient suffering with asthma, and he believes it an everyday solvent for that disease. He says he has always been a believer in the uric acid causation of asthma. Now we don't make the claim that San Curo is a cure-all. We claim that it is a positive cure for uric acid diseases. If asthma is a uric acid disease, the same as rheumatism and gout, and gout, then it should be cured by San Curo. However, we offer you, and all, a free sample bottle of San Curo. It positively will do you good, as it is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known today. It contains no opiates nor narcotics. Sample sent to any part of the United

A CUBAN CHRISTMAS.

HOW IT IS KEPT IN THE VALLEY OF TRINIDAD.

Strange Ceremonies Which Attend the "Meeting of the Year" in Cuban Homes.

PRETTY RELIGIOUS FIESTAS.

CEREMONIES OF THE POSADAS AND THE NACIMIENTO.

Statues of the Virgin Decked With Rich Laces and Jewels—Private Chapels Gorgeously Decorated.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.) HAVANA. (Cuba.) Dec. 22, 1898.—The Christmas of which I write occurred four years ago; but as the customs of rural Cuba have changed little in four centuries, it is safe to say that similar scenes will attend the meeting of the years" in thousands of homes throughout the island this season of '98-'99, and as long as Spanish-Catholic ideas prevail in Cuba.

The Christian in question, found us in the valley of Trinidad—the very heart and garden spot of the island. The Tre-ne-gardens, (as the valley, city and bay of the same name are called in local parlance,) have not figured at all in the late war, and therefore are comparatively unknown to the world at large; but the time is at hand, with American occupation, when the region will be recognized as one of the most beautiful and valuable in the Western Hemisphere.

Trinidad city, faced by Trinidad Bay, lies at the seaward edge of Trinidad Valley, in Santa Clara province—almost exactly in the center of the south shore of the island. You may reach it from Havana, going around the eastern end of the island by water; or by railway to Cienfuegos and thence fifty miles by steamer; or, as I did—by rail to Batabanó, the southern port of Havana province, and then on a leisurely cruise of a hundred miles or more among innumerable cays and islets. At any rate, we are certain to approach the Trinidad by sea, as there is no all-land route thereto from other parts of the island.

Very properly—Trinidad Bay has a trinity of ports, the mouth of two rivers that empty into the sea, and a little inlet called Casilda. The last-named port is generally used, although its water is so shallow that vessels must be loaded by means of lighters, and put to sea as quickly as possible, to avoid striking fast on the sandy bottom. The landing place is lined with extensive wharves and warehouses, and there is a handsome depot for the railway which runs due north some thirty miles, connecting half a dozen villages and bringing the produce of many rich plantations down for shipment.

Trinidad city, three miles inland or rather, upland—from Casilda, is reached by this road. The picturesque town, which Don Diego de Velasquez christened in honor of the Holy Trinity as early as 1515, is one of the oldest in Cuba, founded only a year later than Santo Domingo, and nineteen years after Santo Domingo, the oldest on this side of the world. Though so little is heard nowadays of this region, its history is both stirring and romantic. Trinidad Bay was famous, battered for three British ships against the Spaniards under Don Luis Bassacourt, in which the English were defeated after three days' fighting. Through two long centuries Trinidad city was continually harassed by pirates and buccaneers, and more recently was entirely destroyed, as in 1702, every house was burned by the English corsair, Grant. It is whispered that many proud families now living in feudal state in the vale of Trinidad, own their riches to piratical grafters. When pirates were out of fashion, the sea robbers turned respectable. They bought vast plantations with their ill-gotten gains, gave large sums to the priests for absolution, and became pillars of church and state, zealous in all good works particularly in the matter of bringing thieves to account.

One who does not mind climbing, finds Trinidad a most delightful place. Its low-walled cases and palm-shaded gardens cling to the side of Vizcaya Mountain, 600 feet above the bay. Its unpaved streets are narrow as the mazes of a迷宮, and more than once we were lost, as in 1702, every house was burned by the English corsair, Grant. It is whispered that many proud families now living in feudal state in the vale of Trinidad, own their riches to piratical grafters. When pirates were out of fashion, the sea robbers turned respectable. They bought vast plantations with their ill-gotten gains, gave large sums to the priests for absolution, and became pillars of church and state, zealous in all good works particularly in the matter of bringing thieves to account.

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FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD. OPPOSED TO ROBERTS.

Reorganized Latter Day Saints Do Not Want Him in Congress. (ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) Jan. 20.—Members of the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints of St. Louis oppose the seating of Congressmen-elect B. H. Roberts on the ground that he is a pronounced polygamist. At a business session of the church here, the question was discussed and a vote taken, resulting in the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that we earnestly request all liberty-loving people who believe that the sanctity of American homes should be maintained and protected, use their utmost efforts to see that he is not permitted to occupy a seat in Congress until he shall have complied with the law, and, be it further,

The house itself, rambling around a Moorish inner court, would cover more than a New York city square. Its lofty halls and immense apartments are flooded with marble, tile and brick, strength and beauty. The great skins of wolves and tigers, and Cuban panthers or mats of braided grass; all the windows are iron-barred, like those of prisons, and each room opens into the courtyard, where an antique fountain plays its cool spray over the green lawn. A massive door, of carved oak and mahogany, are each a study; and some of the rare old paintings and quaint articles of furniture, brought from Spain by the little conquerors, hundred years ago, lie buried in the sin of covetousness as nothing modern could do. Like most homes of the better class in Cuba, it contains a private chapel, over which richly-canopied altar hangs a life-sized, distressing figure of the dying Christ upon the cross.

At his feet stands a gorgeously-dressed image of the Virgin Mother, and a more complaisant San Jose, amid scenes of carnal pleasure. There are fine old paintings and a hundred tall candles, whose light is never permitted to go out. It is a matter of pious duty as well as pleasure, with these dear people to keep the tapers continually burning, from year to year, and to deck them out in their gayest robes, treasures of lace and jewels for every fiesta. On Christmas eve her silken robes were literally weighted with diamonds, pearls, rubies and opals, in all manner of ornaments, sewn on indiscriminately, while the Queen of the land, the ancestral Marquesa crowned her with a dozen bracelets hung from each wooden arm, and chains of jeweled finger rings encircled her waist.

The ancient Christmas ceremony, with La Posada, is still observed in many Cuban homes, as in old Spain and all her former colonies, especially among descendants of the rich grandees upon the great estates, whose isolated communities eagerly welcome any dissemination to mitigate their loneliness. A dirge, a hymn of penitition, fun and religion are the posadas, which seem to an outsider as intended for the amusement of children, rather than a rite of religious significance. Yet young and old, aristocrats and servants, Indians and negroes, take solemn part in it. The ceremony is said to typify the time when Caesar Augustus issued a decree that "all the world shall be taxed;" and Mary and Joseph, having come out of Galilee to Judea, Bethleem full of people who had arrived on the same errand, that for nine days they wandered about without gaining admittance to any house or inn, and on the ninth day took refuge in a manger, where Christ was born. La Posada means inn, and the rite represents the wanderings of the Holy Family.

At San Antonio, on Christmas eve, dinner was concluded two hours earlier than usual, in order to give ample time to the ceremony for which the family had spent weeks in careful and elaborate preparation, and at 6 o'clock the servants had cleared the great dining-hall, where the performance had begun and ended. All the household, including guests, servants, farm hands and numerous beggars within the gates, were assembled, with a candle put into the hand of each. All the walls and corridors had previously been decorated with lamps and evergreens; and led by the family priest and two or three padres from the town, they marched over the house, singing litanies at the top of their voices, with individual variations in Latin, Spanish, Indian and Yankee. At last, after an hour of marching and singing, the procession halted before a closed door—bang! bang! went a lot of fireworks, suddenly sent flying over our heads by invisible hands supposed to represent the descent of the angels. At the same moment a bevy of little girls came dancing in. They wore abbreviated costumes of silver-spangled tulle, white satin shoes, and white ostrich plumes fastened to their shoulders in lieu of wings. Oddly enough, these little creatures had come to superintend the birth of the Savior-Celestial midwives, so to speak. Following them appeared a group of ladies dressed in paraments the shepherd girls who watched them through the night on the plains of Bethlehem, each with crook in hand, and tiger-skin floor-rug over one shoulder. At dusk Mary and Joseph, bearing the baby Jesus, approached the door, declaring that the night was dark, the cold and Mary was ill, and they had nowhere to lay their heads. Behind the closed doors male voices responded offering admittance. Again and again the doors without answered, and the bassos within denied—but last of all the angels announced in piping chorale that she who craved shelter from the storm was the Queen of Heaven. At that instant doors flew wide open, and the Holy Family entered, followed by the procession shouting, triumphant hosannas.

In general the Territory is considered in fair way financially. Large sums being saved through the operations of the funding act, only \$20,000 in bonds now bearing more than 5 per cent, bonds issued embrace the sum of \$1,654,027, of which the Territory's portion is \$40,000. Legislation in connection with the board of equalization wholly independent of the executive and from the other, he demanded returns from tax assessors to the value of the property. Corrected was asked in the assessment system wherein the small property owner is compelled to pay upon the full value of his holdings, while \$100,000,000 worth of producing and profitable mines escape with a gross valuation of only \$2,000,000. Personal property in Arizona is declared to now be almost wholly exempt from tax charges.

ARIZONA'S DEBT.

The Governor's personal interests are known to be closely connected with railways and mines, yet for the one he expressed a desire for the selection of a board of equalization wholly independent of the executive and from the other, he demanded returns from tax assessors to the value of the property. Corrected was asked in the assessment system wherein the small property owner is compelled to pay upon the full value of his holdings, while \$100,000,000 worth of producing and profitable mines escape with a gross valuation of only \$2,000,000. Personal property in Arizona is declared to now be almost wholly exempt from tax charges.

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES
Los Angeles, Jan. 20, 1899.
BANK ELECTION.—The National Bank of California at Los Angeles has elected the following board of directors for the ensuing year: John M. C. Marble, S. C. Hubbell, O. T. Johnson, John E. Marble, O. H. Churchill, T. L. Rogers, W. D. Woolwine, J. E. Fishburn, W. S. de Van. The board elected the following officers: President, John M. C. Marble; vice-presidents, J. E. Fishburn and John E. Marble; cashier, A. Hadley; assistant cashier, R. L. Rogers.

CURRENCY REFORM.—Should the treaty of peace with Spain pass, the Senate, there is great doubt as to whether or not a special session of Congress will be called. If the treaty does not pass the Senate before it adjourns, a special session will be called. If one is called the currency will stand up for some time. G. Davis, former treasurer of the Currency speaking at Chicago recently, said that as the administration sees matters the issue in 1896 was not banknote reform, and he did not think Congress would try to deal with the banking system. It is the government currency which is the true banking after all. If a law was passed providing that whenever government notes came into the treasury they should not be reissued again, excepting on depositing gold in their stead, all would be accomplished which is necessary. He concluded by saying that if we had a minimum standard of the country, this issue in 1896 was not the reformation of our present bank-note currency, but the reformation of governmental currency. I believe that the people and the business interests of this country demand that whatever is done be done at once. We must return to the endless chain and insure the safety of the gold standard should, if possible, be simple and easily understood. They are not now, nor have they been, in favor of complicated or radical changes. As they desire stability in the tariff system so they desire stability in the currency system. While they want improvement in both when necessary, they are not in favor of unnecessary tinkering with either. The bank currency plans of one year ago have changed, but the President's recommendation has not. The currency plans of this year may change but the value of the recommendation of the President will not be affected."

COMMERCIAL.

FLORIDA ORANGES.—Florida is increasing her output of oranges, which a few years ago was reduced almost to the zero point by the great freeze. This year more fruit has been marketed than in any season since the cold cut the trees to the roots. The crop is now about harvested. Next year should no frost come there may be 1,500,000 boxes, and the year after 1,500,000. As these all come on the market between October 1 and January 1, it may be well to force the California grower to relinquish the holiday trade to the Florida fruit. In that way the fruit from this State would mature before being offered for food, as for which it is not fit in the early winter.

AMERICAN SILK.—Commenting on the conditions governing the trade of the Silk Association of America, through its secretary, has this to say: "Rising prices in the raw-silk markets of the world have produced a decided rise in the price of American silk in this market during the last three days. This naturally necessitates a rise in all silk products, and some of the branches of the trade have formally agreed in an advance of prices. In this country at present there are 27,000 power looms for broad-silk weaving, and 6000 for ribbon weaving. During the year there have been some extension of facilities established in this country by foreign firms, and naturally there has been some extension of facilities by our older manufacturers. While additional facilities of manufacture is a gratifying sign, it also goes with it an apprehension that production will increase. It is hardly necessary to say that overproduction is about as bad as a sluggish market; in fact, it conduces to it. The raw-silk supply on which our manufacturers depend is indicated in the following figures:

IMPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF RAW SILK.

	Bales.	1894	\$54,924	\$24,728,163
		1895	66,989	30,935,99
		1896	30,751	14,411,073
		1897	72,496	30,636,009
		1898	69,392	26,583,312

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

FIRE LOSSES.—The following table, taken from the New York Journal of Commerce shows the fire losses in the United States and Canada by months during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898:

Month	Year	Amount
January	1896	\$11,655,500
February	1896	11,700,000
March	1896	12,820,000
April	1896	12,000,000
May	1896	11,072,200
June	1896	5,721,200
July	1896	9,023,250
August	1896	8,895,200
September	1896	9,730,100
October	1896	8,963,000
November	1896	5,211,000
December	1896	11,362,000
Total	1896	\$115,655,500
January	1897	10,310,650
February	1897	10,476,500
March	1897	10,502,950
April	1897	10,833,000
May	1897	11,072,200
June	1897	5,884,450
July	1897	9,023,250
August	1897	8,895,200
September	1897	9,730,100
October	1897	8,963,000
November	1897	5,211,000
December	1897	11,362,000
Total	1897	\$115,655,500
January	1898	10,310,650
February	1898	10,476,500
March	1898	10,502,950
April	1898	10,833,000
May	1898	11,072,200
June	1898	5,884,450
July	1898	9,023,250
August	1898	8,895,200
September	1898	9,730,100
October	1898	8,963,000
November	1898	5,211,000
December	1898	11,362,000
Total	1898	\$115,655,500

TRADE AWAKENING.—Prof. W. P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, in speaking of the great awakening of trade, says:

"On account of our shipping facilities we are shipping quantities of lumber thousands of miles into foreign countries. Last year from Philadelphia alone over 11,000,000 feet of spruce lumber was shipped into the Argentine. Manufacturers here made it and paid the freight which is a cost as if it can be produced there were not some kind of available timber near at hand. Such an awakening of the manufacturers all over the United States to the possibilities of an extended foreign trade has never before taken place. The outlook is most encouraging."

There are many things in our spare lumber in its clean, strong, staves of manufacture. It would certainly look as if there was room to make a fortune in going to Argentina with a modern sawmill to work up those woods on the spot.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20, 1899.—Eggs are easier, very few sales above 27 cents, and round loafs being 27 cents. The general market is 27 cents.

Butter is not materially changed, the general market for local creamery being 99 cents. Potatoes are firm at \$1.25 to \$1.40 for all kinds, very few selling below \$1.20. Early Rose for seed are \$1.25 to \$1.40.

Onions are firm at \$1.10 to \$1.20 for seed, and have not yet come in. Hay is very firm at \$1.20 to \$2.00 per ton.

There is little doing in any kind of grain, but prices are very firm, barley being \$1.25 per feed and \$1.40 for seed. There is a good deal coming in from Kansas for seed. Corn is also firm at \$1.15 for large yellow, and \$1.25 for small.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.—POTATOES—Per cwt. choice to fancy Bur-

bank, 1.35@1.40; good to choice, 1.25@1.40.

ONIONS—Per cwt. choice, 1.25@1.30; good to choice, 1.15@1.20; carrots, 55 cwt.; green chiles 40¢ per lb.; dry chiles, per dozen, 65@75.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per cwt., sqd. cab-

base, 1.25@1.50; carrots, 55 cwt.; green chiles 40¢ per lb.; dry chiles, per dozen, 65@75.

EGGS—Per doz., fresh, 27@28.

LITTLE—Fancy local creamery, per 32 oz. eggs—choice, 1.25@1.30; fancy, 1.20@1.25.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per cwt., sqd. cab-

base, 1.25@1.50; carrots, 55 cwt.; green chiles 40¢ per lb.; dry chiles, per dozen, 65@75.

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NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOWNS.



ment," at the First Christian Church next Tuesday evening.

Prof. W. K. Gaylord has been appointed registrar of the faculty of Throop.

What sort of peanut candy must be sold at half price (\$5 cents per pound) at MacClement's today?

Kid gloves, latest styles, fitted to your hands. Jones & Hunt.

Delicious home-made chicken and veal pies from Minneapolis Bakery.

Special Sunday dinner at Arlington restaurant.

Turkish baths at Howland's.

PASADENA.

ANOTHER DONATION OF \$10,000 FOR THROOP INSTITUTE.

The Actual Cash Received by Secretary Heap—A Generous Lady Who Declined to Have Her Name Divulged—Mr. Stuart's Dangerous Encounter With a Wild Horse.

PASADENA. Jan. 20.—[Regular Correspondence.] Such a large size of happiness has not come to Pasadena for many a day as Secretary Heap of Throop Polytechnic Institute brought in from Los Angeles this evening. It was in the form of a broad and beauteous check for \$10,000, drawn in favor of Secretary Heap for the institute, and it came with payment of the debt of \$2,000 which has been outstanding the last month for several years, growing rather than decreasing till recently. It was such a sudden downfall of good luck that President Edwards did not know of the receipt of the check till the secretary telephoned him this evening.

Last autumn J. W. Hugus, a Colorado business man winter home in Altadena, one of the firm friends of Throop, offered to give \$10,000 toward the debt if the balance should be raised within a year or two. A little later he gave \$1,000, and \$8,000 more will be enough more to make up \$10,000 should be pied. Systematic efforts to secure this money were undertaken by the Throop faculty and others who friend the school. Subscriptions ranging from \$100 to \$2000 were obtained, but no large donation.

During the winter, Secretary Heap has been in touch with Edwards, and has given \$1,000 of great wealth, who had become much interested in the work of Throop. It is from this lady that the check for \$10,000 came tonight, and she has not yet been rewarded. Great and skillful precautions have been taken to keep the secret. Her name does not appear on the check. It is cashed in draft, and pains were taken to have it drawn in Chicago on a New York bank, in order that the home of the giver might not be located. The check was sent directly to Pasadena, but Secretary Heap was surprised to learn that the gift was sent to Los Angeles this afternoon and the gift was handed to him there. His surprise knew no bounds. He was overjoyed. The unknown benefactress has good grounds for withholding her name. In the first place she dislikes to have her deeds bring her publicity, and again, was woman that she is, she does not like the prospect of being set up for a target for solicitors for all sorts of enterprises.

The gift of Mr. Hugus now becomes available to the sum of \$10,000, together with other subscriptions now to be called in, will entirely square off the indebtedness. There is excellent reason for believing that within the specific time the entire \$2,000 will be paid.

Mr. Stuart will be forthcoming from him through the meeting of the terms of the offer.

The trustees of Throop will meet next Tuesday, and Mr. Hugus, who has recently arrived at his Altadena home, probably will be with them.

STRUGGLE WITH A HORSE.

A gentleman passing Dr. J. S. Hodge's office Colorado street this afternoon accidentally knocked over a bicycle, left standing in the porch, and was thrown down in the attempt. The horse, a powerful bay mare, The beast set back on her haunches with such a tug that she snapped the rawhide halter, with which she had been hitched to a telephone pole, as if it were a piece of twine. H. L. Stuart of the First National Bank, who had just come along, seized the lines and endeavored to hold the horse during the fall, but was thrown down in the attempt. He clung to the reins like a good fellow while the steed pranced and reared, dragging him along the pavement. The horse, however, the horseman pinned him over, and there was a dangerous confusion of spokes, legs, and arms for a minute. Finally Mr. Stuart saw the horse's head, and he let go—to the great relief of the spectators. In a whirlwind of dust, the mare vanished up Colorado street and turned into Main. She was seen again a short distance far when John A. Price appeared in the road with his hands held up and hypothesized her. Soon he came driving her down the street, and found, as he expected, that she had lost his medicine case. Mr. Stuart who made such a valiant endeavor to hold the mare, was slightly bruised, and his trousers were not soiled after the adventure as they were before.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met this evening at the office of Dr. H. J. Macomber, President Horace M. Dobbins, City Engineer W. T. Clapp, and Dr. Macomber, Rowland and Van Slyck were in attendance. Engineer Clash exhibited a map showing the limits of the present sewer system and the plan for its extension. Dr. Clash stated the great need for the increase of the city sewers and urged the board to make a strong presentation of the case to the Southern California Improvement Association, and to him for action by them. He presented the results of his investigation of garbage crematories. In his opinion this method of disposing of garbage is too expensive for a city of 100,000. He said that private citizens would be glad to make suitable opposition of the waste of the city.

The officer of nominating a city bacteriologist came up. There has been some feeling on this issue in months past, with more or less loss by the friends of candidates, the post having been vacated last spring. Tom C. Martin, Dr. Macomber, recommended by Dr. Van Slyck, Dr. A. C. Crofton was nominated for city bacteriologist, and pathologist.

Hospital Officer Rowland made his report.

The city has been very free from epidemics this season. There have been six cases of diphtheria and one death. No typhoid fever has been reported. The usual amount of catarrhal trouble has been noted, but on the whole the health of the city is good.

PASADENA BREVIETIES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dodge, commonly known as "Grandma" Dodge, is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hill, in this city.

District Deputy Grand Patriarch O. G. Tullis, who was in town, installed officers Thursday evening, and installed officers of Magdalene's Encampment, L.O.O.P.

City Marshal Barrett and Constable Myers went to Pasadena Thursday to assist in the prosecution of Robert C. Kelly, the man charged with the killing of his wife, from the files of the Times.

The man was arrested in the Highland Park section of the city, and was a dangerous criminal.

Officers of Pacific Lodge, No. 21, Fourteenth of Pythians, were installed Wednesday evening.

The Mission Club extension of the electric railway company's line was closed down at noon today, owing to a disagreement between the company and the city as to the portion of the subsidy granted to the line. It is likely that the ship will proceed to Mare Island as soon as the new chief engineer arrives. The Hospital Association is momentarily expecting sending the cruiser to Samoa direct from San Diego. In that case coal will be rushed aboard, and supposition will be ordered down by the Santa Monica.

SANTA MONICA BREVIETIES.

Juan Sanchez, charged with burglarizing the premises of Mrs. Morris' grocery, is before the Superior Court. Mrs. Sanchez, who is viewed by hundreds of people visitors, are allowed on board between 1 and 4 p.m. The officers of the vessel are awaiting orders from the court.

Beach to the effect that the veterans encampment there last summer continued the same week longer than intended.

It could take other weeks to make an impression. The idea of having the tented field in Santa Monica is by some people quite absurd.

The results did not prove satisfactory to all the contributors, and they did not for a season or two actively urge the association to meet, for believing that within the movement of the veterans' association here, it was the case, but with other organizations as well.

But there seems to be a change of opinion on the subject. The veterans' association last summer contained the members of the organization here for two weeks longer than intended.

Clark was a stepson of Archibald Campbell, a retired teacher, and a man popular in the back country. His wife was Miss Eliza Adams. An inquest is being held over the body.

FLAGSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

The flagship Philadelphia, with her paint marking her location in dark, is lying in the stream of the city, where she is viewed by hundreds of people.

Visitors are allowed on board between 1 and 4 p.m. The officers of the vessel are awaiting orders from the court.

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Clark placed a heavy charge of dynamite under a stump and rejoined his wife, who stood a stamp distance away, and exploded it. Clark, thinking the fuse had gone out, returned to the stump and stooped over to examine the fuse. It was quite evident that the stump had been cut through.

Clark lay in the air, and saw quite a distance from the stump. His young wife, screaming with horror, ran to him and found that an iron leg had been broken, and the parlor chair of his head and bruising of his body. He was unconscious. She ran for help, and in an hour or so a physician was summoned. Not until the arrival of the two prisoners left Colton, where they all resided, the day before the terribly-mangled Almendarez was found on the Santa Fe trail.

Contractor Chambers has begun work on the third-street lateral.

The flag of the Legion of Bononia Lodge, I.O.O.F., was installed last evening by Miss Mae Jefferson, District Deputy.

S.G. Alma Lacey; V.G.; Luella Seburn; R. E. Schuster; S. M. Steward; Ida Sherman; Treasurer; Josie Sheldahl; Trustees; Hannah Ables; Warden; Mabel Polk; C. Mary Andrus; Secretary; Margaret H. Hemus, known as Margaret Hemus and George H. Hemus, known as George Hemus; John to Mary Howard; lot 3, block 1, Olinda.

George H. Peck, Jr. and Olive Meek to Robert G. Shee, lot 19, Peck's subdivision of 10. G. Almeida; F. C. Hall to Theophilus Packard, lot 4, Craig tract, \$50.

Abbie M. Day and Richard Day to Alexander Gunn, part Ramona San Vicente, lot 1, block 1, lot 10.

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City Briefs.

ROYAL
Baking PowderMade from pure
cream of tartar.Safeguards the food
against alum.Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

A Mother's Attempt to Reform a
Wayward Son.

At the instigation of his mother, Albert E. Dougherty, a well-educated youth of 18 years, was before Justice Austin yesterday to be tried for vagrancy. The trial was postponed until today on account of the absence of Detective Talamantes, a material witness from San Diego.

Young Dougherty is said to be the son of an eminent mining engineer, with headquarters in New York and large interests in Ecuador. His mother is a native of Ecuador and Albert also was born in the land of the equator. Mrs. Dougherty came to Southern California with her children for her health. Albert, it is alleged, taught languages in San Diego before coming to this city with his mother, who is at present conducting a lodging-house on North Main street.

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Thereafter the Sunday night lectures of Rev. W. D. P. Bliss on subjects relating to the Orient will be delivered at the hall at No. 330 South Broadway. The subject of the next lecture is "Egypt."

Court Los Angeles, No. 30, Foresters of America held the first of a series of star parties in their lodgerooms. No. 317½ W. Main street, last evening. The evening consisted of songs, recitations, games and refreshments.

F. Dolan was caught yesterday with some tools in his possession by Officer Ziegler and run in on a charge of petty larceny. Dolan has a 100-day floater hanging over his head for vagrancy, so his prospects for boarding some little time ago the expense of the city are exceedingly good.

The case against L. Levy, the meat peddler, who was charged by Meant Inspector Hughes with exposing for sale the carcass of a calf which was unfit for food, was dismissed in Justice Morgan's court yesterday. Levy acknowledged having had the calf in his wagon, but denied offering it for sale, saying that he was only taking it home.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC WRECK.
"Sunset Limited" in Collision With
an Engine in Texas.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.) Jan. 20.—The west-bound Sunset Limited train ran into a light engine which was standing on the siding at La Costa, thirty miles west of San Antonio, this morning, shortly after 3 o'clock. Fireman Miller was killed outright and Engineer Nicholson of the light engine was so badly injured that he died within two hours. Two others were severely, but not seriously. Both engines were demolished, and the mail, express and baggage cars were knocked from their trucks. The engine, which was standing on the siding, exploded from the shock.

The wrecked train is the "Sunset Limited" due here at 9 o'clock tonight, and among the passengers there are doubtless a large number coming to this city. The local officers of the Southern Pacific are not in possession of any other information about the accident than that contained in the news dispatch. At the time of the accident is 140 miles east of Los Angeles, no reports of it are received by the railroad officials here.

Pensions Granted to Californians.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Pensions were granted to Californians today as follows: Original, Josiah A. Marston, Sr., \$12; Edward Merrigan, Coarse Gold Gulch, \$6; George S. Fisher, San Francisco, \$12; John Beck, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, \$6; William Leech, Marysville, \$6; Oscar Moritz, San Jose, \$6; Eli T. McKee, Ripon, \$6; Andrew Kempf, San Francisco, \$6; Restoration and Reissue, Charles C. Carter, dead, San Bernardino, \$30; Increase, Frank Fisher, San Bernardino, \$6 to \$8; John E. Lewis, Lafayette, \$8 to \$12; Edward Hinterhur, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, \$8 to \$10; Reissue, William C. Hardinbrook, Vallejo, \$6; Francis L. Moore, Los Angeles, \$6.

PERSONALS.

A. P. Johnson is at the Westminster from Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Bixby arrived yesterday from Long Beach.

E. S. Loy, is at home in his mines at Chino, is at the Rama.

R. E. Benson, at the Palace, San Diego stock men; are at the Nadeau.

Mrs. Ida Umbrecht and daughter of San Francisco are at the Van Nuys Annex.

C. Bogart, F. McDermott, M. Ragar and J. E. Harvey form a party of rail road men on a pleasure trip from Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Whitman of Worcester, Me., are quartered at No. 330 South Spring street. They will probably remain in Southern California for a year.

M. Custers, librarian of the University of New Mexico, at Albuquerque, is at the Hospital of the Good Samaritan receiving treatment for an affection of the eye.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

Quail on toast, bacon, potatoes and hot biscuits, served at the Royal Bakery Restaurant, Spring street, between First and Second.

VACCINATION, 50 CENTS.

Koch Medical Institute, 431½ South Spring street. Hours 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The United States Government will not buy baking powders containing alum at any price.

The Government does buy Cleveland's baking powder, which speaks volumes in its favor.

Cleveland's is a pure cream of tartar powder.

DEATH RECORD.

McKnight, Elizabeth, daughter of Frank and Minnie McKittrick, was buried at the home of G. H. McKittrick, No. 226 Gates street, Saturday, January 19, Friends of the family requested to attend.

Albert William Verde, a native of California, aged 22 years, and Florita Warren, a native also of California, aged 15 years, both residents of Los Angeles.

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